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Simplifying Need Determination in Public Assistance

Neighborhood Service Centers

Casework Intervention
A research study

U.S.
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OF HEALTH,
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AND WELFARE

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With this issue, Welfare in Review, official publication of the former Welfare Administration, becomes a part of the new Social and Rehabilitation Service. As announced by Secretary John W. Gardner, the recently established Service combines the programs of three former administrations--Vocational Rehabilitation, Aging, and Welfare--and the Division of Mental Retardation of the Public Health Service.

Material for this issue was prepared prior to the reorganization in the Division of Research directed by Genevieve W. Carter.

Simplifying Need Determination in Public Assistance

ELLEN WINSTON* and GLADYS O. WHITE**

Public welfare agencies can no longer afford the time consuming, complex method of highly individualized need determination in public assistance programs. Since public welfare deals with masses of people, methods of administration should be as effective and efficient as possible. Determination of economic need--the very core of the assistance programs--should be structured in such a way that professional staff can be freed from detailed, individualized budget computations to devote major attention to the delivery of a comprehensive program of social services, including specialized information and referral services. Technical staff should carry out the major functions of providing financial assistance to needy individuals and families. To receive assistance under any public assistance program, one must be found to be in "need." Other eligibility requirements pertaining to age, blindness or disability or to dependent children living with designated relatives are specific to each program.

The law governing the public assistance programs, namely, titles I, IV, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act, authorizes Federal grants-in-aid to States for their programs of assistance to the needy aged, blind, disabled, and families with dependent children. In order to receive Federal funds, States must conform to requirements of the act as interpreted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, including the requirement that the person be "needy" after all of his income (except as permitted or required to be disregarded by Federal statute) and resources have been taken into consideration. The Act, however, leaves the definition of need to each State. In most States, a needy individual is defined as one who has insufficient income or other resources to maintain a standard of living compatible with decency and health. Most States have interpreted such a standard to mean one of minimum subsistence, including "basic needs" and "special needs." The basic needs usually include food, clothing, personal incidentals, medicine chest supplies, household supplies and shelter and utilities (fuel, electricity, water). In addition, most State programs take account of differences in individual situations by recognizing special needs (other than medical care) that some people may have beyond the basic needs common to all individuals and families.

In arriving at money amounts for each item of basic needs and special needs, the State determines the goods and services considered essential. The monthly cost of these items becomes the standard by which the total amount of assistance to be paid is determined. If, when measured against a State's standard, a person (or a family) has enough income and resources to buy these items, he is determined not in need; if his total income and resources are insufficient, it is determined that he is needy. The amount of the money payment is supposed to meet his "need," in other words, to cover the difference between the cost of the State's monthly standard and his income.

Thus, the State's standard for need is used to determine whether a person (or family) qualifies for a money payment and if so, how much it will be. When a person gets his assistance check, he adds it to any other income he has and uses the money from both sources to meet his individual needs as best he can.

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The problem is, however, that the standards developed by a State public welfare agency may or may not provide the amount of money an individual family actually requires to purchase goods and services.[1] In addition, all States do not have sufficient appropriated funds to meet their standards as defined. Therefore, methods to reduce payments are used, such as applying a maximum on payments, or applying a percentage reduction of the State's standard. Thus, legal requirements and available non-Federal matching funds are controlling factors in policy determinations in this area.

Methods for Defining Basic Items

In the decade following enactment of the Social Security Act of 1935, States moved from the position of asking the client how much he spent for food and other consumption items and took initial steps toward defining consumption items in money terms. Although by 1946 cost standards, or guides, for food had been established by 47 States and for clothing by 42 States, fewer than one-third of the States had developed cost standards for fuel, lights, water, and shelter.

In 1946, Jane Hoey, then Director of the U.S. Bureau of Public Assistance, cited inequities of standards of assistance in a paper presented to the National Conference of Social Work:

> "Standards that are merely guides to workers or expressed only in descriptive terms leave far too much to the discretion of the worker and open the door to varying interpretations and unjust treatment. At present such standards are frequently presented in a form that cannot be applied uniformly by workers or readily understood by clients." [2]

The following year, the Bureau of Public Assistance issued requirements specifically related to the primary objectives of the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act: that a standard of economic security to all needy eligible persons be provided; and that people in like circumstances should be treated similarly.

By 1959, there was a definite trend in public assistance administration to depart from the traditional method of having the worker add up for each case separate amounts for each of the basic consumption items. Instead, many State agency plans contained totals for one or more groups of items, i.e., a total amount for an individual's food, clothing, and personal care, and perhaps another total for utilities and household supplies suited to a household of specified size. Four States were using one total for all basic items except shelter and 36 States had established some preadded totals for basic items. The greatest number of States used a grouping only of food, clothing, and personal care. These items were traditionally associated with variations according to age and sex and, in some States, to activity groupings. As in 1946, fuel was the most difficult item for which to establish cost standards. However, well over one-half of the States had done so by 1959 and by 1963 only a few remaining States had not established a cost standard for fuel.

Some of the factors which have throughout the years complicated standards of assistance for basic items--by varying degrees in different States--relate to such factors as detailed age breaks, sex and activity groups. Although by the early fifties a majority of the States had preadded the cost of the three consumption items (food, clothing, and personal incidentals) for individuals according to age alone, the worker still had to select appropriate standards and multiply by the number of individuals in various age groups according to household size.

If complex standards of assistance would have assured precision in meeting the needs of each client equitably, they

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[1] *Gladys O. White, Yardstick for Need, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services, 1963.*

[2] *Jane M. Hoey, "The Content of Living as a Basis for a Standard of Assistance and Service," Journal of Social Casework, January 1947.*

might be justified, but there is convincing evidence that the more numerous and more refined the variables in budget computation, the greater the likelihood for errors. Families may be advantaged or disadvantaged by such errors. Although the proportion of plus or minus errors is roughly equal, and thus the actual cost to State and Federal governments tends to balance out, the individual needy family would be further disadvantaged if its payment were reduced through miscalculations.

Moreover, even though a State had a highly individualized method of arriving at need by the use of great detail for all consumption items, such a method did not necessarily represent the individual needs of any particular family. Thus, the public welfare agency determined need based on its budgetary standards. The individual or family budgeted as best it could with the assistance check and any other available income.

Many State agencies have long been concerned about complicated procedures for determination of need in the public assistance programs and increasingly have been seeking ways to simplify the process. They recognize that complicated standards have brought about inefficient use of staff time, led to increased errors, resulted in unjustified denials of assistance, and have made difficult the adoption of declarations for the determination of initial and continuing eligibility.

Bureau of Family Services' Action

In the last 20 years, welfare personnel at the State and Federal level have worked at simplifying standards. In September 1963, an ad hoc group representing nine State Welfare agencies and staff of the Bureau of Family Services met to consider recommendations for simplifying need determination.[3] A draft of the Bureau of Family Services publication, "Simplified Methods for Determining Needs,"[4] was discussed and the group recommended that it be released to the States. The publication was thereupon issued in February 1964.

Briefly, the BFS method provides for a total amount of money for basic consumption items (with the exception of shelter costs) by family size, not individualized by age or activity groups. Shelter costs and special need items may be carried as separate budget items.

Prior to and following the issuance of the publication, the Bureau provided consultation to State staffs to assist them in developing simplified methods for determining need. In the Kansas City region, for example, a 3-day meeting was held in 1964 with State Administrators and other staff to review present methods and to discuss ways of simplifying them.

In December 1965, States were advised that policy relating to simplified standards for determining basic need was in the final stage of formulation. In February 1966, the policy requiring simplification of standards for all public assistance programs by July 1, 1966 was released.

States' Progress toward Simplification

The most direct of several criteria for evaluating States' progress toward simplification is the extent to which they have reduced the number of age breaks in their budgeting procedure. Over a period of 20 years, most States reduced age breaks from a maximum of around 25 to 4. Although by early 1967 one State was using 19, one 15, and one 13, within recent months the latter two States have reduced age breaks to two. As an interim step, the State with 19 age breaks is now using nine.

As the following breakdown will show, as of August 1, 1967, 33 State agencies were using total money amounts for basic items by family size without requiring the worker to make calculations by age breaks;

[3] *Alabama, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.*

[4] *Gladys O. White, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services, February 1964.*

the remaining 21 States and other areas were using age breaks ranging from 1 to 9:

Age Break	Jurisdiction
0	33
1	1
2	7
3	4
4	5
5	2
6	1
9	1

Included in the above summary are the five States where changes have not yet been incorporated in the State plan.

As of August 1967, 49 jurisdictions were using methods approved by the Bureau: 24 were using one of the BFS recommended methods[5] and 25, while not using one of the exact BFS methods, had simplified their methods sufficiently to have them accepted as comparable or as an interim step toward further simplification.[6] Methods used in nine of these 25 jurisdictions vary only slightly from BFS methods. Only five State plans have not been formally reviewed in regard to current standards.[7]

Special Needs

Federal policy also provides for special need items in the State's standard. If the State provides such items, i.e., modifications of the basic items, the circumstances requiring these modifications must be justifiably different from those recognized as necessary to all individuals. The practical problem in making effective use of special need items that have been included over the years is the lack of equity that results because of the variations among workers in knowledge, attitudes, and even available time, together with the variations among recipients in knowledge of what they can ask for. The net effect is that in some States (or areas within a State) the needs of certain recipients may be substantially met, whereas others may receive only the defined minimum amounts. The trend has been toward more nearly adequate basic amounts and less and less reliance on special need items.

* * * * *

Methods for determination of amounts of money payments are needed which can readily be taught to new staff and which can be used by present staff with minimum resulting errors. At the same time, it is important to administer an income maintenance program which the public can understand by methods which are both simple and businesslike.

It is frequently popular to decry the "means test" as a humiliating threshold to financial assistance, which makes assistance itself degrading. But a test of income and resources is inherent in any situation in which benefits to an individual are based on his own financial ability and resources. Such tests are applied to many benefits other than assistance--to any form of loan, to purchase on credit, and, not the least searching and detailed, to college and university scholarships and fellowships.

Since the Social Security Act requires that all income and resources (except as permitted or required to be disregarded by Federal statute) be taken into consideration in determining financial eligibility, methods used must meet these requirements while at the same time provide needed financial assistance to families in a dignified, businesslike way. The results of these efforts will be simplicity

[5] *Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands.*

[6] *Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.*

[7] *California (for AFDC), Kentucky, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon.*

for the worker, predictability for the client, and accountability for the agency.

The simplification of public assistance budgetary standards is an essential step to other desired changes in the administration of public welfare. It is basic to the use of simple declarations or affidavits of financial status to determine eligibility for financial aid. In the several States that have been using some type of declaration it has become abundantly clear that only when need policies are simplified can declarations, with their added efficiency, be utilized effectively. When budgetary standards have been simplified and declarations adopted, it is feasible for the agency to separate income maintenance functions from the provision of social services.

With the mounting size of agencies, such separation of service functions is urgent. Moreover, everyone stands to gain. The public can seek needed services directly and with a minimum of red tape. The staff of the public welfare agency can be deployed far more effectively as jobs are more clearly defined.

Continued progress in simplifying budgetary standards and in efficiently processing public assistance applications is essential for the improvement of public welfare practices.

Publications of Interest*

SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE

CAREY, JAMES T. and others. *The handling of juveniles from offense to disposition.* Vol. 1. Introduction; case one; case two. (JD-6002-corrections series.) Washington: Government Printing Office. 1967. 248 p. $1.25. First in a series of three volumes addressed to decision making in the agencies of juvenile justice.

KRAFT, IVOR and CATHERINE S. CHILMAN. *Helping low-income families through parent education: a survey of research.* Washington: U.S. Children's Bureau. 1966. 70 p.

STAR, SHIRLEY A. and ALMA M. KUBY. *Number and kinds of children's residential institutions in the United States.* Washington: U.S. Children's Bureau. 1967. 26 p.

U.S. BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES. *Journey to a future.* Washington: Government Printing Office. 1967. 20¢. Story of the rehabilitation of families living in deep poverty.

U.S. BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES. Division of Research. *Findings of the 1965 survey of old-age assistance recipients: data by State and Census division.* Washington. 1967.

U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Crippled children's program: statistical highlights, 1964.* (Statistical series No. 87.) Washington. 1967. 33 p.

U.S. WELFARE ADMINISTRATION. *Opportunities for volunteers in public welfare departments.* (Welfare Administration publication No. 21.) Washington: Government Printing Office. 1967. 15¢.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

BRADLEY, TRUDY. *An exploration of caseworkers' perceptions of adoptive applicants.* New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc. May 1967. 225 p. $3.60.

BRAGER, GEORGE A. and FRANCIS P. PURCELL, eds. *Community action against poverty.* New Haven, Conn.: College and University Press. 1967. 349 p. $7.00. Articles prepared for, or influenced by, Mobilization for Youth.

COLEMAN, JOHN R. *The changing American economy.* New York: Basic Books. 1967. 275 p. $5.95. Collection of essays by twenty American economists.

*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

(continued on page 19)

An Organizational Twiggy

A Review of *Neighborhood Service Centers* *

American society, indeed the Western world, is becoming increasingly centralized; man's activities increasingly organized; man's relations increasingly impersonalized. Not surprisingly, man's problems, as well as his solutions to problems, reflect such changes. Thus individuals may feel isolated and excluded, those seeking to help often frustrated and powerless. It follows that participation and involvement have been universally prescribed to cope with this growing disengagement and feeling of alienation.

As one means of developing a meaningful dialogue, large organizations have begun to decentralize their operations by establishing "grass roots" at the neighborhood level. Visibility and accessibility, it is reasoned, will lead to increased acceptance, use and support of the purpose or product of the organization. This is particularly pertinent in the broad social welfare arena where the client, the worker and the agency (not to say the student, the teacher and the school, and the patient, the doctor and the hospital) have become increasingly estranged from one another.

This return to the neighborhood--most likely a contrived neighborhood, certainly not the old neighborhood--has much to recommend it. It offers the organization an opportunity to deliver its services and strengthen its image, the neighborhood a chance to establish its claims and develop its identity and the individual the prospect of participating in the process and attaining a measure of control over his destiny.

All sorts of services are being developed in many different neighborhoods for all kinds of reasons. Even air lines and police stations are decentralizing their activities; public libraries and museums are reaching out in new ways. A host of organizations are increasingly involved in providing a variety of services (legal, medical, psychological, educational, housing, employment and social) to deal with a whole complex of problems and issues. Poverty, discrimination, indignity and injustice are among the prime targets of such efforts.

The present report, *Neighborhood Service Centers*, was prepared by Robert Perlman and David Jones in association with the Community Organization Curriculum Development Project of the Council on Social Work Education. The Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development supported the study. The authors made on-site visits and reviewed the neighborhood programs operating in some twenty centers in five major Eastern cities. They focused on "the way contacts were made with neighborhood people, what their problems were, how the centers organized and delivered their services to individuals, how they went about mobilizing group and neighborhood action, and what issues and problems they were encountering in their operations." Their observations, while preliminary and tentative, are nevertheless extremely suggestive and insightful; this is an early and valuable contribution to a promising practice area.

The projects were considered by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development to be representative of a range of neighborhood operations. They were located in Boston (Action for Boston Community Development, Inc., ABCD); Syracuse (Crusade for Opportunity, CFO); New Haven (Community Progress Inc.,

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* *Neighborhood Service Centers* by Robert Perlman and David Jones was written under contract to the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and published by the Department. (1967, 100 pp., 60¢) Copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

CPI); New York City (Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited--Associated Community Teams, HARYOU--ACT, and Mobilization for Youth, MFY); and Washington, D.C. (United Planning Organization, UPO).

In their Introduction Perlman and Jones acknowledge that despite considerable differences among the neighborhood centers they reviewed, a working definition common to all centers could be developed. All provide: (1) information and referral services, (2) advocacy, (3) direct services, and (4) opportunity for collective action. They proceed to organize their report accordingly with major sections devoted to Developing Policies and Programs; Providing Services; Organizing Collective Action; Programs as Demonstrations; and Projections. They dispose of the Programs as Demonstrations section with a brief review of the problems of implementation and evaluation, concluding that "at this time there is no unequivocal evaluation of the effectiveness of the neighborhood centers." The final section, Projections, develops a number of critical issues and dilemmas, recapitulates some of the major findings, and suggests three analytical models of neighborhood service centers. An appendix offers some additional details about the centers and provides some brief examples of neighborhood organization. But what, in effect, did Perlman and Jones find out?

1. Basic social provisions (income, medical care, housing, education etc.) were seriously lacking in those neighborhoods served by the centers. Individualized helping services were being criticized for their inaccessibility, manner of delivery, and unresponsiveness to need.
2. Neither the problems nor the concept of neighborhood-based services were new. Settlement house programs, political ward "healers" and neighborhood citizens' associations had all grappled with essentially the same issues.
3. The projects differed in size, purpose, capability, ideological commitment, community resources, and sociopolitical climate. Some flavor of the community settings is captured in the following: "HARYOU and UPO sprang from Negro ghettoes that suffered the disabilities that attached to the status of the Negro in mid-century America. HARYOU, insisting on expanding the power of Harlem, confronted the vast size and complexity of New York City....UPO, seeking changes in conditions and services primarily through the public sector, faced a government of District Commissioners *not* elected by popular vote, with policy and power vested in a Southern-led Congressional Committee. MFY, with a more varied racial and ethnic population, was an even smaller corner of New York City than HARYOU. CFO operated in an essentially conservative community....ABCD was attempting to create a coalition of established power and forces working for change. CPI was the outcome, not the beginning of a process of change, since it was one arm of the 'executive-centered coalition' that had been functioning under Mayor Richard Lee's administration since the mid-1950's."
4. While efforts were made to plan carefully for the needs of the neighborhoods and problems of the people, the centers ran into difficulty. Some problems turned out to be far more complicated and challenging than originally anticipated. The heavy volume of requests for service greatly exceeded the capacity of the centers to respond. The relative weights assigned to the basic strategies of providing services and organizing neighborhoods had eventually to be reassessed and modified.
5. Despite the acknowledged inadequacy of hard data, some generalizations about the client and

his problem were possible. The client population seemed generally representative of the racial and ethnic composition of the target areas, and the nature of the services available influenced the kinds of people who were attracted: "Thus, while the clientele consisted predominantly of Negro and Puerto Rican people in the 20-40 year age range, more women gravitated to the programs that stressed a family-centered service and more males in their teens and twenties applied for jobs and training at those centers that emphasized those services." Clients came to the centers in large numbers, a high proportion from the immediate neighborhood. Comparatively few were referred by other agencies. Their problems were immediate and pressing and often complex and interrelated. They came for help with financial, legal and housing problems. At the centers, they invariably found a warm and friendly atmosphere which made them feel comfortable and welcome.

6. The resources of the centers were inadequate to meet the needs of the clients. Other community agencies were likewise unable to respond to the demands generated and conveyed to them by the centers. The projects tended to deal with this issue in one of two ways. They either stretched what resources they had, found new ones, or refrained from recruiting more clients (e.g. ABCD, CPI); or they deemphasized direct services and concentrated more on neighborhood organization for collective action (e.g. MFY, CFO, UPO). "This modification of strategy operated in both directions. To some extent the more militant social actionists moved toward the provision of services to individuals and the more service-oriented centers became more deeply engaged in organized efforts to bring about social change...."
7. Projects varied in the purposes for which they engaged in neighborhood organization. Some organized around the more effective delivery of service programs. Neighborhoods were apprised of community resources and clients and residents were involved in the organization and operation of the centers. Others viewed services as a temporary expedient and placed greater emphasis on the opportunity for self-help. Mutual aid and self-educational activities were stressed. Still others saw the social and psychological benefits to be achieved through participation and believed that such involvement would reduce feelings of helplessness and alienation and contribute toward greater neighborhood integration. Finally, others focused on the need for institutional change that would benefit whole groups of people. Appropriate changes in the structures, policies or practices of relevant agencies or organizations were the targets of such efforts. While all of these activities were in evidence, the concentration on one or another within a single program led to inevitable conflicts: "Emphasis on the value of participation as such may militate against either effective service delivery or effective social action and vice versa. Concern with the provision of individual services may be in conflict with social protest. Self-help would seem to be compatible with all these approaches, although only within limits as far as social action is concerned."
8. The potential impact and influence exerted through neighborhood organization and collective action were limited: "While neighborhood action may be able to deal with problems of a peculiarly local nature...it becomes increasingly

difficult for it to make an effective impact (although not impossible) on more general issues which affect many neighborhoods or whole communities and about which the decisions are made outside the neighborhood, as far as the public welfare is concerned at city-wide, State, and Federal levels."

9. There was some indication that neighborhood centers were not entirely immune to the same vagaries of organizational and professional life for which the traditional services have been criticized: "Their aspirations to provide a coherent, multi-sided service ran into the same problems of specialization and fragmentation.... Even among staff members directly under the control of the centers' administration, traditional professional patterns impeded the delivery of coordinated assistance." Neither were the centers necessarily more successful nor extraordinarily more imaginative than the services in coping with their frustrations: "Existing services were strongly criticized for seeing problems as symptoms of personal pathology and maladjustment and for grossly underestimating the influence of social factors. The critics, however, repeated the same error in assessing the services. Attention was focused on the attitudes and behavior of the services rather than the demands made upon them, the resources available to them, and the circumstances in which they were operating. Faced by demands which were beyond their resources, services tried to restrict their clientele rather than reach out to them, to limit the service provided, to meet minimum legal and administrative requirements rather than serve the needs of people. The centers themselves, subject to similar pressures, resorted to analogous strategies."

Perlman and Jones conclude that neighborhood service centers have made a beginning; they have found some ways of helping that seem to work and they have stimulated some of the existing services to change their ways. This is perhaps all the more astonishing given their relative youth and limited resources. But as the authors point out, any significant change must ultimately look to the political process: "The services cannot reasonably be made a scapegoat for community failure...nor should neighborhood service centers be expected to solve problems which are properly the responsibility of government and the political process."

Convinced that there can be no one single model, the authors propose three different neighborhood programs, and they use as a major variable the quantity and quality of services available in any given community.

(1) Where community services are of high caliber and plentiful, the center might provide all neighborhood residents with information and referral services. The center should serve to facilitate communication and feedback between the residents and agencies and institutions serving the community.

(2) Where obvious gaps exist and specific services are unavailable, the center might provide direct help, but only to document the problem and demonstrate the need. The center should develop and then spin off such programs by persuading established agencies to assume their rightful responsibility.

(3) Where programs are generally lacking or woefully inadequate, the center might make available a whole battery of services. Under these circumstances a stronger type of neighborhood organization would be required, one capable of taking more aggressive measures to insure that traditional agencies confront and take action on urgent problems.

In terms of the relationship between the service and organization components of the neighborhood center, then, Perlman and Jones suggest that depending on the availability of other community services, the center serve as an organizational facilitator, broker, or advocate and only to the extent necessary provide direct service itself. It is in relation to the third model, however, that the authors are quick to point to a dilemma: "Where agencies and civic leaders have disregarded the needs of the neighborhood, one can anticipate the greatest resistance to pressure from organizations based in the neighborhood." So that the very situation which requires most change is the same one in which efforts to change may be least successful: "It is under these conditions that higher sources of political power will be needed to protect the center in fulfilling this role, that other local sources of support will have to be found to sponsor social action, independent of the service operations of the neighborhood center." Needless to say such alternative strategies raise still other issues and perhaps different dilemmas. In this connection the authors lament that "Social action has shown a disconcerting tendency to direct its strongest fire at the allies and benevolent neutrals close at hand, rather than at the more distant enemy." In the final analysis Perlman and Jones look to the center staff and urge that it be carefully selected, appropriately prepared, adequately supported, personally committed, flexible, and above all, sufficient to do the necessary job. While noting the potential, they wisely warn of the limitations of neighborhood centers and hint of the dangers of their being used, however unwittingly, as stopgap sops to a sensitive but as yet unresponsive society.

This is a balanced book; established services are not stereotyped and made the scapegoat, neighborhood centers are not presented as panaceas, the baby is not thrown out with the bathwater. Rather it makes an informed and reasoned plea for more "humane and effective help to all people in trouble." It is reassuring to know, despite what Marshall McLuhan says, that the merits of a Sophia Loren will continue to be acknowledged even though some Twiggy may have temporarily captured the public imagination. The most recent organizational Twiggy (the neighborhood center) is but one of a long line of models more or less designed to do a better job. Each must be seen in relation to those previously produced, and each is able to be different only to the extent that the other exists.

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Characteristics of Casework Intervention*

WILLIAM J. REID**

Two recent developments have made important contributions to the systematic study of casework intervention. The more important of these developments has been the construction of a detailed, carefully defined typology of the caseworker's procedures in direct treatment of clients. This typology, the work of Florence Hollis, has been used in a small number of studies, which comprise most of the research on the caseworker's treatment activities to date.[1] The Hollis classification system has, in general, stimulated efforts on the part of other investigators to define and specify the nature of the caseworker's role. A second development has been the growing use of tape recordings of casework interviews as a means of collecting precise data on the caseworker's communications with clients. Although a tape of an interview may not pick up certain aspects of the caseworker's non-verbal communication, it usually provides a far more complete and objective picture of his activities than can be obtained from his own report of the interview.

These developments were reflected in a study conducted by the Center for Social Casework Research. A system for classifying the caseworker's interventions was constructed and refined. The interventions, or techniques, of a group of caseworkers were then investigated through the application of this system to a sample of their tape recorded interviews. This paper is primarily a report of that study. In addition the findings of the study are compared with the results of two related investigations carried out in cooperation with the Center.

The Center's research on casework intervention has been conducted as part of a larger project, a four-year field experiment, now in its final year.[2] This experiment was designed to test the effectiveness of different service patterns in the treatment of problems in family relations. The sample consisted of 120 intact families who had applied to the Community Service Society for help with problems in family relations and who met certain other criteria. All but a few of the families were self-supporting; two thirds had annual incomes in the $5,000 to $10,000 bracket.

Half of the families were randomly assigned to planned short-term service, a pattern that required service to be completed in not more than eight interviews following intake. The other half were randomly assigned to a continued service plan, which permitted up to eighteen months of treatment. Through a second random assignment procedure, half of the families in both the short-term and continued services were to receive supportive treatment consisting of such techniques as reassurance, advice and "logical discussion." The other half of the families in these services were assigned to a pattern of modifying treatment in which stress was placed on developing the client's understanding of the nature and origins of maladaptive patterns of response.[3] The random assignments to service patterns were made after the families had received two or three intake

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For references, see end of article.

interviews and had consented to participate in the research project.

The Study of Casework Intervention: Methodology and Sample

An instrument for the study of casework intervention was derived from a classification system developed by the Community Service Society.[4] To translate this broad system into a form suitable for a "fine-grained" analysis of casework techniques, it was necessary to omit certain categories, add others, and to redefine the rest in more specific terms.[5] The resulting scheme in condensed form is presented below:

The Caseworker's Interventions in Verbal Communication with the Client

1. *Exploration concerning the client's milieu and his relation to it*
   Inquiries about external circumstances, characteristics of others, interactions with others, etc.

2. *Exploration concerning the client's own behavior*
   Inquiries about the client's own feeling states, personality characteristics, patterns of functioning, childhood, etc.

3. *Structuring the treatment relationship*
   Explanations of treatment, explicit suggestions of topics for discussion, consideration of fees, etc.

4. *Reassurance*
   Overt expressions of understanding, sympathy, concern, general encouragement and appreciation of the client's abilities or qualities.

5. *Advice*
   Recommendations designed to influence the client's decisions and behavior in specific directions.

6. *Logical discussion*
   a. Formulations designed to enhance the client's understanding of his situation and other persons.
   b. Formulations designed to enhance the client's understanding of logical connections between his recognized or hypothetical behavior and the behavior of others or situational events.

7. *Identifying specific reactions*
   Formulations designed to help the client become aware of the nature or meaning of specific incidents in his behavior or feelings.

8. *Confrontation*
   Formulations designed to help the client become aware of the nature or meaning of patterns of response in his behavior, attitudes or feelings, in respect to:
   a. Functioning in the treatment situation
   b. Functioning in family roles
   c. Functioning in other roles or situations
   d. Personality functioning in general

9. *Clarifying current intrapsychic causation*
   Formulations designed to enhance the client's understanding of the current intrapsychic causes of his patterns of response. Sub-categories a-d, as in Confrontation.

10. *Clarifying developmental causation*
    Formulations designed to enhance the client's understanding of developmental origins of patterns of response.

This revised system rests on certain assumptions. The "exploration" and "structuring" techniques (1-3) are viewed as laying the groundwork for techniques more directly concerned with changing the client's functioning. In exploration, the caseworker simultaneously obtains

information to increase his own understanding of the client's problems and implicitly directs communication into presumably productive channels. In structuring the treatment relationship, the caseworker's objective is to create an optimal medium in which to work on the client's problems. Although use of these techniques may lead to changes in the client's functioning--for example, exploration in itself may help clarify the client's thoughts and feelings--in neither technique does the caseworker convey specific information or "feedback" about the kind of change intended. In the remaining techniques, however, the caseworker transmits messages designed to affect the client's perceptions, attitudes, feelings or behavior, as these may operate in his life situation. These messages may contain the caseworker's advice or reassurance (categories 4 and 5) or they may consist of the caseworker's formulations--i.e., his hypotheses or evaluations--concerning the client's milieu or his behavior (categories 6-10). Such messages may be presented explicitly, as in explanations or interpretations of the behavior of the client or others. They may also be conveyed implicitly in the form of leading or challenging questions--for example, questions containing hypotheses (Aren't you really saying that you can't stand him?).

This classification scheme was used to analyze casework intervention in 121 tape recordings of individual casework interviews drawn from a random selection of 30 project cases. The cases were evenly divided among four service patterns: modifying-short-term, modifying-continued, supportive-short-term and supportive-continued. The client receiving the most service interviews, i.e., interviews following assignment to a service pattern, was identified for each case. The tape recordings of approximately four service interviews with this client were then selected for analysis. For the most part these interviews took place immediately following the intake interviews and assignment to a service pattern. In continued service cases the interviews selected for analysis represented largely the early phase of treatment. However, in the short-term cases, in which any one client seldom received more than six interviews, the selected interviews comprised the bulk of treatment for the clients sampled. The 30 taped cases represented the work of seven of the eight caseworkers who served in the project. The seven caseworkers had a median of six years of casework practice experience since receiving their master's degrees.

Four of the agency's field work instructors, all experienced caseworkers, served as judges. With a few exceptions, each taped interview was listened to independently by two judges, who classified each caseworker response into one of the categories of the classification scheme presented above. A caseworker response was defined as everything the caseworker said between two distinct client communications. As most caseworker responses were brief--usually a single question or comment--most could be classified into one of the several categories without undue difficulty. In the case of long or complex responses, which sometimes incorporated elements of several techniques, judges were asked to record the dominant technique in the response. Profiles for each interview were determined by computing the frequencies of responses in the various categories. The double judging produced two profiles for each interview. The profiles were combined by averaging the frequencies.[6] Thus, if one judge classified four responses in a particular interview as advice and a second judge listening to the same interview judged six responses to be in that category, the final profile for that interview would show an average of five uses of advice.

Overall Characteristics of Casework Intervention

A general profile of caseworker activity in the 121 taped interviews was obtained. The profile consisted of overall percentages of responses classified in

each category of technique.[7] As the mean number of caseworker responses per interview was 104, the percentages for any technique is roughly equivalent to the average number of times that technique occurred per interview.

By far, the most frequently used technique was exploration. On the whole, 46.3 percent of the caseworkers' responses were classified as exploratory (that is, roughly 46 responses per interview on the average). The bulk (34.2 percent) consisted of exploration of the client's milieu and his relation to it. As all interviews in the sample occurred beyond the intake phase, it is apparent that getting information about the client's milieu and behavior--especially his milieu--was a major part of the fabric of treatment in these cases.

Turning to the group of techniques more directly concerned with stimulating client change, the "pay-off" techniques, so to speak, we find logical discussion predominant, accounting for 22.1 percent of total responses. Most uses of this technique (14.8 percent) were of Type A--formulations directed at enhancing the client's understanding of others or his situation. Type B, directed at increasing the client's awareness of interactions with his milieu, made up the remaining 7.3 percent. In fact, of all "messages" directed at changing the client's perceptions, attitudes, feelings or behavior (categories 4-10), logical discussion accounted for nearly half.

Confrontation was the next most frequent change-oriented technique, with 11.4 percent of responses falling in this category. Of particular interest are the breakdowns which specify what the confrontation was about. Three-fourths of the responses classified as confrontations consisted of caseworker formulations designed to enhance the client's understanding of his own functioning within a particular family role, primarily the role of spouse or parent. Less than one in ten of the confrontation responses were formulations in which the caseworker called to the client's attention patterns of personality functioning per se. This amounted to 138 responses for the 121 interviews, or a little over one per interview on the average. Thus, there was very little emphasis on helping the client gain awareness of general themes in his behavior, beyond the limits of specific roles.

Somewhat surprising was the relative infrequency of formulations designed to enhance the client's understanding of intrapsychic causes of behavior patterns (technique 9). Only 1.4 percent of the caseworkers' responses were so classified. Greater use of this technique had been expected since it was seen as a logical follow-up of confrontation. A special analysis of a small group of interviews suggested that project caseworkers seldom drew clearcut cause-and-effect connections between the client's behavior and intrapsychic factors. Such connections were more often implied than stated. Where technique 9 was identified, it was judged in most instances to have been used to help the client understand causes of his behavior in relation to functioning in family roles. Caseworker formulations designed to enhance the client's understanding of childhood origins of current behavior patterns accounted for 2.0 percent of total responses. The caseworker's *exploration* specifically relating to the client's childhood (a portion of technique 2) represented 2.9 percent of all responses. Thus a total of 4.9 percent of caseworker responses, most of them exploratory, were addressed to the early origins of the client's behavior--usually behavior within family roles. These figures clearly reflect the "present-oriented" nature of practice in the project.

Advice accounted for 4.0 percent of the caseworkers' responses; reassurance, 4.3 percent.[8] Although the percentage of advice-giving responses is low, this technique appears to have been used to a greater extent than any of the "insight-oriented" techniques, aside from confrontation. This was somewhat surprising to the writer and perhaps will be to many caseworkers. Some may also be puzzled at the low frequency of reassurance. Short, reassuring comments were frequent, but only as minor themes of responses whose dominant focus reflected other techniques.

Thus a reassuring phrase might be used to soften a confrontation. Also, as the judges commented, the caseworkers tended to convey their concern and understanding more through their voices than their words.[9]

This profile is based upon a sample of cases of particular caseworkers in a particular project in a particular family service agency. The natural question arises: "How typical is this profile?" Some data on this question were provided by a study conducted by Helen Pinkus in cooperation with the Center for Social Casework Research.[10] Pinkus used the Center's classification system and judging procedures to analyze casework intervention in 111 interviews conducted by 59 experienced caseworkers, all graduates of the Smith College School for Social Work. Eighty-two percent were employed in psychiatric settings; the remaining 18 percent in family service agencies. The interviews in her sample were drawn from later phases of treatment, usually beyond the fifteenth interview with the client.

In the Pinkus profile 50.8 percent of responses were devoted to exploration, as opposed to 46.3 in the profile of project caseworkers. Logical discussion accounted for 24.5 percent of the responses of caseworkers in her study as compared with 22.1 percent of the responses of project caseworkers. Her caseworkers made relatively less use of advice (1.4 percent) than did the Center's (4.3 percent). In the Pinkus study, 13.5 percent of caseworkers' responses were formulations designed to increase the client's self-understanding (categories 7-10) in contrast to 16.4 percent in the Center's study. Pinkus found, as did the Center, that the bulk of responses in these categories were directed at enhancing the client's understanding of his functioning in family roles.

The overall similarity between the two profiles suggests that the general characteristics of casework intervention in the project conducted by the Center bear a reasonably close resemblance to the practice of a much larger group of caseworkers located primarily in psychiatric settings. As will be seen subsequently, some of the differences in respect to exploration and advice may have been the result of the special nature of casework treatment in the short-term service cases in the project.

Caseworker Style

Variations in technique within the general profile of project caseworkers were more a function of the individual caseworker than anything else that could be identified. Other factors, such as assignment of the case to a particular pattern of service or the diagnostic characteristics of the client, contributed to the variations but proved less important than the style characteristics of the caseworker himself.[11]

The style of the caseworker was defined as his characteristic level (mean percentage of responses) in the use of given techniques. Four caseworkers treated a sufficient number of the cases from which the tapes were selected--from five to seven each--to permit detailed analysis of their styles, as the term has been defined. These caseworkers differed significantly in respect to most techniques: exploration, structuring treatment, advice, confrontation and other techniques used to enhance the client's self-awareness.[12] Logical discussion and reassurance, however, were used in similar proportions by all four caseworkers.

The differences between caseworkers A and B exemplify these style differences particularly well since both took cases in turn from applications to the same Service Center. While their cases were similar, their styles were not. For example, an average of 60.3 percent of caseworker A's responses were classified as exploration, with a range from 51.1 to 67.3 over five cases. For worker B the mean percent for this technique was 32.8, with a range of 25.9 to 53.8 over six cases. By contrast, worker A's mean percent for confrontation was 2.4; worker B's, 21.1, with no overlap at all in ranges.

These two workers were at the extremes in respect to these techniques, with the other workers in the middle. Worker C stood out in respect to consistent and relative high use of advice--with a mean of 7.3 percent over seven cases--in contrast to the other three workers whose combined mean for this technique was 2.9 percent. Or one may cite the difference between worker C and A in respect to the use of clarifying developmental causation (worker C, a mean of less than one percent; worker A, a mean of 5.3 percent). Other examples could be readily supplied, but perhaps the point has been made.

These differences may be seen as specific deviations within a general pattern of similarity. Thus, the two caseworkers (A and B) who were so dissimilar in the use of exploration and confrontation were quite close (within three percentage points) in all but one of the remaining techniques. Moreover, when profiles based on the practice of groups of caseworkers are compared, style differences of individual caseworkers tend to balance one another. Thus, the overall profile of project caseworkers was quite similar to the profile obtained by Pinkus, despite differences among individual caseworkers in both samples. The essential question is not whether caseworkers are more similar than they are different in their approach but rather what accounts for differences in casework practice. Of factors identified, the style of the caseworker appeared to be the largest single source of systematic variation.

Variation in Technique among Service Patterns

As indicated, the core of the field experiment itself was the comparison of outcomes associated with different patterns of service. The nature of the differences in casework intervention among these patterns was of natural interest to the project staff and, it was assumed, would be to the field in general.

To investigate differences in technique between the short-term and continued service cases a method of analysis was used which controlled for the caseworker and the location of the interview in the sequence of service. Thus caseworker A's average use of exploration in his first service interviews in short-term cases was compared with his average use of that technique in first service interviews in continued service cases, and so on, for each worker and technique through the first four client interviews in each pattern. The comparison was essentially between short-term service, pretty much in its entirety for the clients sampled, and the beginning interviews in continued service.

It was found that caseworkers made less use of exploration but greater use of advice and logical discussion in short-term interviews than in matched interviews in continued service.[13] There were no consistent differences in techniques to enhance the client's self-understanding, although caseworkers tended to make somewhat greater use of these techniques in the first two short-term service interviews than in the first two interviews in continued service.

Of the four interviews, the first differed the most between the short-term and the continued service patterns. For the first service interviews in continued service, 60.9 percent of responses on the average were classified as exploration as opposed to 45.7 percent for the first interviews in short-term service. By contrast, advice, logical discussion and confrontation accounted for 41.8 percent of responses in the first service interviews in short-term service as opposed to 28.0 percent in the first interviews in continued service.

A second set of experimental service patterns was generated by the assignment of cases to modifying or supportive methods. In cases assigned to the modifying pattern, caseworkers were instructed to stress as much as possible techniques to enhance the client's self-understanding (categories 7-10). In supportive cases they were to refrain as much as possible from the use of these techniques and to emphasize instead the remaining techniques within the system.

No statistically significant differences in casework technique were found between the modifying and supportive cases. There was a tendency for cases assigned to modifying treatment to be slightly higher not only on insight-oriented techniques but also on logical discussion, a supportive technique. An additional test for differences was carried out by adding later interviews to the modifying, continued service cases, interviews in which caseworkers, on a separate schedule, had indicated the greatest use of modifying techniques. Still no significant differences were found between modifying and supportive cases.

These findings were supported by a related study conducted by Edward Mullen.[14] Mullen used the Hollis classification system to analyze tapes of 87 interviews drawn entirely from continued service cases. His sample contained a higher proportion of interviews further along in treatment, for the most part beyond the seventh service interview. The Hollis system also contains categories relating to the caseworker's use of techniques to increase the client's self-understanding. Mullen found no consistent differences in techniques between modifying and supportive cases, either in the earlier or later phase of treatment. Moreover, style differences among caseworkers were a greater source of variation in his study than other factors identified, including diagnostic classifications of the client.

This lack of difference between modifying and supportive cases obviously suggests that it was difficult for caseworkers to use techniques in accordance with the requirements of a research design. Beyond this, the findings call into question the project staff's initial view of casework as a dichotomy of "supportive" and "modifying" methods. Techniques to enhance the client's self-understanding were used to some extent in most cases, rather than used extensively in some and little in others. These techniques accounted for a total of 16.4 percent of caseworker responses. In only three cases was this figure less than 5.0 percent and in only two cases did it exceed 25.0 percent. In short, a dichotomous conception of casework proved to be of little value in explaining casework practice in the project.

Discussion

The studies that have been presented in this paper offer a basis for some hypotheses about a fairly large segment of casework practice, that is, casework treatment of family problems carried on through the medium of individual interviews with family members. They suggest that caseworkers' activities in this type of treatment may consist largely of the processes of securing data about the client's problems and in return feeding back to the client formulations to improve his understanding of these problems. In the studies discussed, over three-fourths of the caseworkers' communication could be so described. The problems of concern in these worker-client exchanges appear to be distinctly psychosocial, with major emphasis on the functioning of the client and others in family roles. The caseworker's formulations appear mostly directed at helping the client achieve a better understanding of the behavior of others within their roles, of his own behavior within his roles, and of interactions between himself and other family members.

The findings sharply contradict the view that development of the client's insight into his personality functioning and dynamics is a major modality of casework treatment. They further suggest that the division of casework into such dichotomies as "modifying" versus "supportive" methods artificially splits apart an interlocking set of techniques. These techniques may be better seen as constituting the core of the casework method rather than as representing different methods of casework.

This set of core techniques is applied with variations. The most important source of variation at this stage of the art of casework may well be the caseworker himself. At least his style must be taken into strict account in efforts to relate

diagnosis to treatment approach. One may also suggest that more attention be paid to "matching" of clients with particular needs to caseworkers whose styles may be best able to meet those needs. For these purposes, as well as for purposes of the professional development of caseworkers, it may be worthwhile to perfect expeditious ways of mapping caseworker style characteristics through analysis of taped samples of their work.

The styles of individual caseworkers may still be systematically affected by other variables. Limiting the duration of service to a relatively few interviews appears to be one such variable.

The findings indicate that caseworkers may be more "active" in short-term service in the sense of providing the client with more formulations and suggestions. Judging from differences in first interviews between short-term and continued services, caseworkers may also get off to a much faster start in a service with a limited time span. The particular profile of techniques used in short-term treatment patterns suggests that this type of service has a distinct methodology of its own--that clients are being given a different kind of treatment from what they receive in continued service, rather than simply less treatment.

Summary

In summary, a detailed analysis of treatment interviews conducted by a group of caseworkers in a field experiment revealed the dominance of a cluster of interventions consisting of the caseworker's exploration of and formulations about the client's social milieu and his own functioning in relation to it. Although the practice of these caseworkers could be characterized by a common profile, quite similar to the profile obtained from a study of caseworkers in psychiatric settings, the role of patterned or style differences among the caseworkers loomed large. The caseworker's use of techniques seemed little influenced by research requirements to use "modifying" or "supportive" methods in particular cases, but did differ between continued and short-term service patterns. Some hypotheses about the nature of casework intervention were derived from the findings.

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1. For examples of studies using the Hollis system, see Francis J. Turner, "A Comparison of Procedures in the Treatment of Clients with Two Different Value Orientations," *Social Casework* XLV (May 1964); and Florence Hollis, *Development of a Casework Treatment Typology, Final Progress Report to the National Institute of Mental Health* (Columbia University, School of Social Work, New York, 1966, mimeo). The Hollis system itself is outlined in Florence Hollis, "Exploration in the Development of a Typology of Casework Treatment," *Social Casework* XLVIII (June 1967) 338-339.

2. For a fuller description of the design of the experiment, see Ann W. Shyne, "An Experimental Study of Casework Methods," *Social Casework* XLVI (November 1965) 535-541.

3. A third division of the sample--not germane to the present paper--related to use of individual as opposed to joint interviews.

4. The original system is presented in *Method and Process in Social Casework* (New York: Family Service Association of America, 1958).

5. The specification of these categories was influenced by the work of Florence Hollis. See Hollis, "Explorations in the Development of a Typology of Casework Treatment," op cit, 338-339. The author's debt is acknowledged.

6. The level of agreement between profiles of judge pairs (median Spearman rho=.746), seemed sufficiently high to warrant this procedure.

7. The base for computing the percentages was the total number of responses in the sample (12,601).

8. Two techniques were not discussed in the text: *structuring the treatment relationship* accounted for 6.6 percent of the responses; identifying specific reactions, 1.9 percent.

9. Laboratory investigations of caseworkers' activities have also indicated that explicit advice and reassurance are among the less preferred techniques. See William J. Reid, "Client and Practitioner Variables Affecting Treatment," *Social Casework* XLV (December, 1964) 586-592; and John Goldmeir, *Association of Personality Characteristics of the Caseworker and Aspects of the Treatment Process* (School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, 1966, doctoral dissertation).

10. Helen Pinkus, *A Study of Use of Casework Treatment as Related to Selected Client and Worker Characteristics* (Columbia University, School of Social Work, New York, doctoral dissertation in progress).

11. While our investigations of the relation between diagnostic factors and the use of techniques are not yet complete--and hence cannot be reported on here in any detail--it is already quite clear that differences in diagnosis accounted for less variation in use of techniques than style differences among caseworkers.

12. Kruskal-Wallis, one-way analysis of variance, $p < .05$ or .01 depending on the technique; two-tailed tests.

13. Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Signed - Ranks Test, $p < .05$, two-tailed.

14. Edward J. Mullen, *Casework Treatment Procedures as a Function of Client Diagnostic Variables* (Columbia University, School of Social Work, New York, doctoral dissertation in progress).

Publications of Interest

(continued from page 5)

FELDMAN, FRANCES and FRANCES SCHERZ. *Family social welfare: helping troubled families.* New York: Atherton Press. 1967. 386 p. $8.50.

GOTTMAN, JEAN and ROBERT A. HARPER, eds. *Metropolis on the move.* New York: Wiley. 1967. 203 p. $6.50. Urban sprawl brought into focus from a geographical point of view.

HAWK, ROGER H. *The recruitment function.* New York: American Management Association. 1967. 221 p. $9.00. Spells out steps needed to establish and maintain an effective recruitment system.

JEFFERS, CAMILLE. *Living poor.* Ann Arbor, Michigan: Ann Arbor Publishers, 610 South Forest Street. 1967. 123 p. $2.00. A social worker's 15-months' residence as "working mother and household head" in a public housing project.

KRUEGER, THOMAS A. *And promises to keep: the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 1938-1948.* Nashville, Tenn.: Vanderbilt University Press. 1967. 218 p. $6.50.

LOTH, DAVID. *Crime in the suburbs.* New York: Morrow. 1967. 266 p. $4.95.

McNICKLE, ROMA K. *Differences that make the difference. Papers presented at a seminar on the implications of cultural differences for corrections.* Washington, D.C.: Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, 1522 K Street, N.W. August 1967. 68 p. Single copies available on request from the Commission.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE AGING. *Housing and living arrangements for older people: a bibliography.* New York: 315 Park Avenue South. August 1967. 12 p. 25¢.

REX, JOHN and others. *Race, community, and conflict.* London: Oxford University Press. 1967. 304 p. About $7.00. Survey of race relations in Britain.

SUTHERLAND, EDWIN H. and DONALD R. CRESSEY. *Principles of criminology.* 7th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1966. 721 p. $9.95.

THOMAS, PIRI. *Down these mean streets.* New York: Knopf. 1967. 333 p. $5.95. Document of the journey of the son of Puerto Rican parents from childhood to maturity in New York's Spanish Harlem.

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ZALD, MAYER N., ed. *Organizing for community welfare.* Chicago: Quadrangle Books. August 1967. 316 p. $7.95. Essays attempt to link the findings of sociology with the everyday problems of community welfare.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in May 1967

For the first time in six years the upward trend in number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children, characteristic of the winter months, continued into May. Nearly three-fourths of the States reported increases for a net gain nationally of 26,800 recipients. During the past 12 months, the number of recipients of such aid increased by 468,000 or 10 percent in the country as a whole. Proportionate State changes of more than a fourth in Nevada and Wisconsin and of about a fifth in California, Hawaii, and New York were the largest reported. Of the national total increase over the year, California and New York together accounted for 251,000 or 54 percent.

An April-to-May increase of 6,800 recipients, or 1 percent, occurred in the program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. For general assistance, 12,000 or 1.7 percent fewer recipients were aided in May than in April. Changes in numbers receiving old-age assistance and aid to the blind were slight.

Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to $625.7 million in May--a decrease of $7.4 million from the April total. Money payments to recipients increased $1.5 million, with larger amounts reported for all programs except general assistance. Payments to medical vendors declined $8.9 million, with the major portion of this change occurring in the medical assistance (title XIX) program.

National average money payments per recipient changed relatively little from April to May. Over the year, however, the average of such payments increased $9 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, $5 in old-age assistance, $4 in aid to the blind and general assistance, and $3 in aid to families with dependent children.

Specific actions affecting levels of payments to recipients in May were identified in two States. In Mississippi the medical allowance was increased from $3 to $5 for old-age assistance and aid to the blind recipients and a $5 medical allowance was added for recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled. South Carolina increased its maximum payment for an eligible caretaker in a family receiving aid to families with dependent children from $5 to $15.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, May 1966-May 1967[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance													
1966														
May	$539,933	$351,379	$330,698	$133,382	$7,062	$39,628	$150,626	$20,681	$188,554	$177,598	7/ $103,721	$28,183	$45,693	$10,956
June	535,905	352,081	331,320	133,819	7,095	39,996	150,409	20,761	183,824	173,512	100,002	28,118	45,392	10,312
July	517,921	357,767	337,084	136,174	7,173	40,811	152,925	20,683	160,154	150,311	107,537	17,762	25,012	9,843
August	536,545	363,888	341,897	137,945	7,219	41,576	155,157	21,991	172,657	163,722	118,515	18,802	26,404	8,935
September	535,603	373,355	350,705	140,257	7,280	42,162	161,006	22,650	162,248	154,210	121,698	11,616	20,896	8,038
October	543,985	374,092	351,519	140,486	7,244	42,524	161,265	22,573	169,893	161,205	135,039	5,823	20,343	8,688
November	577,319	377,953	355,448	140,180	7,208	43,073	164,987	22,505	199,366	191,567	166,286	5,245	20,036	7,799
December	583,259	385,957	361,771	141,084	7,268	43,920	169,499	24,186	197,301	190,513	165,372	5,087	20,054	6,788
1967														
January	568,415	389,229	364,482	140,202	7,217	44,131	172,932	24,747	179,186	174,103	148,367	5,206	20,531	5,083
February	572,543	392,780	367,719	140,204	7,212	44,670	175,633	25,060	179,764	174,451	144,526	5,082	24,842	5,313
March	620,139	400,725	373,914	140,758	7,241	45,431	180,484	26,810	219,414	213,891	186,450	5,027	22,414	5,523
April	633,060	402,020	376,306	140,406	7,242	46,024	182,634	25,714	231,040	225,417	197,895	5,033	22,489	5,623
May	625,656	403,518	377,840	140,858	7,255	46,691	183,036	25,678	222,138	217,023	188,743	5,018	23,262	5,115
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1966														
May	+8.4	+0.2	+0.4	+0.6	+0.4	+1.5	-0.1	-3.6	+28.1	+30.4	+122.0	-24.8	-12.2	-0.6
June	-.7	+.2	+.2	+.3	+.5	+.9	-.1	+.4	-2.5	-2.3	-3.6	-.2	-.6	-5.9
July	-3.4	+1.6	+1.7	+1.8	+1.1	+2.0	+1.7	-.4	-12.9	-13.4	+7.5	-36.8	-44.9	-4.5
August	+3.6	+1.7	+1.4	+1.3	+.6	+1.9	+1.5	+6.3	+7.8	+8.9	+10.2	+5.9	+5.6	-9.2
September	-.2	+2.6	+2.6	+1.7	+.8	+1.4	+3.8	+3.0	-6.0	-5.8	+2.7	-38.2	-20.9	-10.0
October	+1.6	+.2	+.2	+.2	-.5	+.9	+.2	-.3	+4.7	+4.5	+11.0	-49.9	-2.6	+8.1
November	+6.1	+1.0	+1.1	-.2	-.5	+1.3	+2.3	+1.7	+17.3	+18.8	+23.1	-9.9	-1.5	-10.2
December	+1.0	+2.1	+1.8	+.6	+.8	+2.0	+2.7	+7.5	-1.0	-.6	-.6	-3.0	+.1	-13.0
1967														
January	-2.5	+.8	+.7	-.6	-.7	+.5	+2.0	+2.6	-9.2	-8.6	-10.3	+2.3	+2.4	-25.1
February	+.7	+.9	+.9	(8/)	-.1	+1.2	+1.6	+1.3	+.3	+.2	-2.6	-2.4	+21.1	+4.5
March	+8.3	+2.0	+1.7	+.4	+.4	+1.7	+2.8	+7.0	+22.6	+22.1	+29.0	-1.1	-9.8	+4.0
April	+2.1	+.3	+.6	-.2	(8/)	+1.3	+1.2	-4.1	+5.3	+5.4	+6.1	+.1	+.3	+1.8
May	-1.2	+.4	+.4	+.3	+.2	+1.4	+.2	-.1	-3.9	-3.7	-4.6	-.3	+3.4	-9.0
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1967														
May	+15.9	+14.8	+14.3	+5.6	+2.7	+17.8	+21.5	+24.5	+17.8	+22.2	+82.0	-82.2	-49.1	-53.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months and Kentucky beginning February 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete.
7/ Includes retroactive payments of $16,776,000 for aged recipients in mental hygiene hospitals in New York.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, May-1966-1967[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1966										
May	7,238	2,733	2,078	84.6	570	1,084	4,505	3,405	290	609
June	7,206	2,734	2,076	84.5	573	1,079	4,472	3,382	286	592
July	7,189	2,732	2,078	84.4	570	1,076	4,457	3,371	279	574
August	7,217	2,737	2,078	84.4	574	1,084	4,480	3,390	286	597
September	7,256	2,748	2,084	84.4	580	1,091	4,508	3,414	286	597
October	7,284	2,756	2,089	84.1	583	1,097	4,528	3,428	287	596
November	7,316	2,748	2,079	83.8	585	1,108	4,568	3,460	288	611
December	7,410	2,745	2,073	83.7	588	1,127	4,666	3,526	302	663
1967										
January	7,489	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,144	4,748	3,582	309	684
February	7,559	2,742	2,066	83.3	592	1,160	4,817	3,630	312	692
March	7,647	2,747	2,066	83.3	597	1,179	4,900	3,688	324	720
April	7,695	2,750	2,064	83.1	602	1,193	4,946	3,720	317	687
May	7,730	2,758	2,066	83.1	609	1,202	4,973	3,739	315	675
	Percentage change from prededing month									
1966										
May	-0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-3.9	-6.1
June	-.4	(5/)	-.1	-.1	+.5	-.4	-.7	-.7	-1.6	-2.9
July	-.2	-.1	+.1	-.2	-.7	-.2	-.3	-.3	-2.3	-3.1
August	+.4	+.2	(5/)	(5/)	+.8	+.7	+.5	+.6	+2.2	+3.8
September	+.5	+.4	+.2	(6/)	+.9	+.6	+.6	+.7	+.1	(5/)
October	+.4	+.3	+.3	-.3	+.5	+.5	+.4	+.4	+.3	-.2
November	+.4	-.3	-.5	-.4	+.3	+1.1	+.9	+1.0	+1.2	+2.6
December	+1.3	-.1	-.3	-.1	+.5	+1.7	+2.1	+1.9	+4.8	+8.4
1967										
January	+1.1	-.1	-.2	-.2	+.4	+1.6	+1.8	+1.6	+2.9	+4.0
February	+.9	(6/)	-.1	-.3	+.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+.9	+1.2
March	+1.2	+.2	(6/)	(6/)	+.9	+1.6	+1.7	+1.6	+3.8	+4.0
April	+.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.2	+.9	+.9	-1.9	-4.7
May	+.5	+.3	+.1	-.1	+1.1	+.8	+.5	+.5	-.9	-1.7
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1967										
May	+6.8	+.9	-.6	-1.9	+6.8	+10.9	+10.4	+9.8	+8.9	+11.6

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months and Kentucky beginning February 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs, and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1967 in--		May 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,066,000	$140,858,000	$68.20	+0.1	+0.3	-0.6	+5.6
Ala.....	113,000	6,817,000	60.30	+.1	(3/)	+1.1	+3.8
Alaska 4/.....	1,400	99,000	71.30	+.6	+.8	+.5	+2.1
Ariz.....	12,900	731,000	56.75	-.2	(5/)	-.1	-1.3
Ark. 4/.....	64,100	3,840,000	59.95	+.3	+.1	+5.9	+23.9
Calif.....	288,000	29,300,000	101.70	+.3	+.6	+3.1	+7.7
Colo. 2/.....	41,100	3,296,000	80.20	(3/)	-.3	-2.2	-.7
Conn.....	6,300	447,000	71.10	+1.2	+2.0	+14.7	+23.2
Del.....	1,700	111,000	64.05	+1.9	+2.1	+11.1	+20.8
D. C.....	2,200	158,000	71.50	+.2	+2.6	-2.2	+10.0
Fla. 4/.....	78,500	3,885,000	49.50	-.1	+.3	+3.5	+.3
Ga. 4/.....	94,200	4,456,000	47.30	+.1	-.1	+1.4	+1.2
Guam.....	200	13,500	68.10	+3.7	+97.9	+8.8	+108.0
Hawaii 4/.....	1,700	133,000	77.90	+1.9	+2.2	+22.9	+29.7
Idaho.....	3,800	250,000	65.85	-.1	+.5	+1.6	+6.6
Ill. 4/.....	39,300	2,440,000	62.10	-.5	-1.2	-10.4	-1.5
Ind.....	19,500	890,000	45.75	+3.9	+.7	-1.7	-7.9
Iowa.....	24,000	1,469,000	61.25	(3/)	+.3	-6.2	+2.2
Kans. 4/.....	17,200	1,401,000	81.40	-.7	-.3	-8.7	+1.0
Ky. 4/.....	59,700	3,343,000	56.00	+.5	+.3	+3.0	+13.2
La.....	124,000	9,112,000	73.25	+.2	(5/)	-3.8	+6.3
Maine 4/.....	10,100	556,000	55.05	+.5	+.2	-6.1	+.4
Md. 4/.....	7,900	466,000	58.85	-.1	+1.2	+.9	+4.0
Mass.....	49,700	3,967,000	79.75	(3/)	-.6	+2.9	-2.0
Mich.....	39,600	2,712,000	68.45	-.2	-.2	-1.1	-.4
Minn.....	26,600	1,610,000	60.55	-.7	+.3	-18.1	-6.3
Miss.....	74,600	2,934,000	39.30	+.4	+2.0	+1.3	-.2
Mo.....	89,600	6,114,000	68.25	-.1	-.1	-3.1	-1.5
Mont.....	3,900	245,000	62.80	-1.7	-2.5	-7.0	-10.0
Nebr. 4/.....	9,900	508,000	51.25	-5.5	-1.1	-5.6	+7.9
Nev.....	2,500	185,000	74.80	+.7	+.4	+7.0	+9.7
N. H.....	4,200	413,000	98.95	+.1	+.3	-13.4	+11.9
N. J.....	13,600	1,023,000	75.00	+.2	+.5	+.7	+13.2
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,500	547,000	57.55	+.6	+.2	-2.0	-1.5
N. Y. 4/.....	68,300	5,871,000	85.95	+.7	+3.6	+12.7	+34.9
N. C.....	39,500	2,395,000	60.60	+.1	+.4	-5.2	+4.9
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,400	337,000	77.30	-.6	+.5	-12.4	+5.3
Ohio.....	72,500	5,789,000	79.85	-.2	+.4	-3.1	+7.0
Okla. 4/.....	80,600	6,020,000	74.75	+.3	+.2	-.5	-1.6
Oreg.....	11,100	571,000	51.50	-.7	-.3	+21.3	+9.3
Pa.....	43,700	3,253,000	74.40	+.1	-.2	+1.4	+8.4
P. R. 4/.....	24,500	215,000	8.75	-2.5	-1.2	-10.6	-9.1
R. I. 4/.....	4,600	262,000	57.60	-1.4	-1.2	-15.5	-48.2
S. C.....	22,000	911,000	41.40	-.4	-.6	-7.6	-3.2
S. Dak.....	5,500	342,000	62.25	+.4	+.5	-12.1	+4.2
Tenn.....	46,400	2,478,000	53.35	+.5	+.3	+5.0	+21.0
Tex.....	229,000	14,176,000	61.90	(5/)	+.1	+.3	+4.6
Utah.....	4,600	276,000	60.00	-1.3	-.7	+7.7	+12.2
Vt. 4/.....	4,200	275,000	65.20	+.2	+.9	-15.9	+16.0
V. I.....	400	15,400	38.20	-1.0	-2.0	-6.5	-4.5
Va.....	11,000	599,000	54.25	-.1	-.2	-5.1	-.3
Wash.....	26,500	1,767,000	66.55	-.2	-1.2	-4.8	+3.9
W. Va.....	12,100	669,000	55.40	-1.4	-.3	-9.1	+20.7
Wis.....	17,400	1,007,000	57.75	-.8	-1.5	-30.6	+23.1
Wyo.....	2,300	160,000	70.10	(3/)	+.4	-.6	-.4

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $336,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1967 in--		May 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/...	83,100	$7,255,000	$87.35	-0.1	+0.2	-1.9	+2.7
Ala.	1,800	128,000	70.20	+.3	+.4	-1.9	+3.7
Alaska 4/	100	8,500	85.05	-1.0	-1.3	-9.1	-4.2
Ariz.	720	51,100	70.60	-1.1	-.9	-8.1	-9.6
Ark. 4/	1,900	137,000	71.25	-.1	-.2	+1.0	+17.7
Calif. 2/	12,400	1,649,000	132.55	-.3	+.8	+.3	+4.4
Colo.	220	15,900	72.65	-1.4	-1.0	-6.0	-5.4
Conn.	260	21,000	79.75	+.4	+2.0	-7.4	+.9
Del.	330	27,500	82.25	+.3	-.6	-2.6	+5.9
D. C.	190	16,500	86.45	0	+.8	-.5	+10.8
Fla. 4/	2,600	162,000	62.85	-.3	-.5	-.3	-.5
Ga. 4/	3,200	181,000	57.20	(5/)	-.1	-.9	-.5
Guam	6	210	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Hawaii 4/	68	6,500	95.15	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho	110	8,800	80.55	-.9	-.1	-4.4	+11.2
Ill. 4/	1,900	147,000	77.00	-.4	-.6	-9.7	-1.7
Ind.	1,600	99,500	63.30	+1.8	-.1	-3.1	-5.1
Iowa	1,100	97,800	92.70	+.2	+.8	+.9	+4.1
Kans. 4/	410	36,200	88.65	-1.0	+.2	-8.1	+.5
Ky. 4/	2,500	176,000	70.20	+.1	+.2	+.3	+7.2
La.	2,500	191,000	75.65	0	-.1	-4.0	-6.4
Maine 4/	230	16,600	73.60	+.4	-1.3	-7.4	-6.9
Md. 4/	340	25,000	74.75	-.6	-.2	-4.0	+1.5
Mass.	2,300	267,000	116.60	+1.5	-.5	+1.6	-15.4
Mich.	1,500	121,000	83.05	-.3	+.7	-6.7	-5.4
Minn.	850	65,200	76.60	-.6	+.5	-11.1	-.4
Miss.	2,500	114,000	46.20	+.6	+1.3	-.2	+1.2
Mo. 2/	4,000	321,000	80.00	-.2	-.2	-4.5	-4.5
Mont.	170	13,000	77.50	-8.7	-8.1	-19.2	-15.3
Nebr. 4/	420	28,800	68.80	-6.7	-1.4	-17.8	-4.5
Nev.	160	14,300	92.50	-1.3	+1.8	-3.1	-7.9
N. H.	250	25,700	104.65	+.4	-.6	+.4	+10.6
N. J.	900	79,800	88.95	+.3	+1.2	+1.2	+10.3
N. Mex. 4/	350	26,200	73.90	+.3	+.2	+1.1	+3.9
N. Y. 4/	3,100	321,000	103.05	+.4	-1.4	+3.4	+19.1
N. C.	4,700	345,000	73.95	(7/)	(7/)	-2.6	+6.7
N. Dak. 4/	84	7,100	84.05	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio	3,000	230,000	77.00	0	-.2	-2.1	+1.8
Okla. 4/	1,500	164,000	105.65	0	-.1	-2.8	-.9
Oreg.	500	44,300	88.60	+2.7	+3.7	+4.6	+11.1
Pa. 3/	9,900	1,071,000	108.35	-.3	(5/)	+3.0	+4.9
P. R. 4/	1,100	9,600	8.60	-.3	-1.9	-13.4	-14.1
R. I. 4/	130	8,300	62.10	+16.7	-.5	+22.0	-20.7
S. C.	1,900	103,000	55.40	-.4	-.3	-1.1	+2.3
S. Dak.	110	9,500	83.25	-.9	+1.6	+4.6	+29.1
Tenn.	1,800	123,000	66.70	-.3	-.1	-6.1	+8.7
Tex.	4,200	317,000	74.80	0	+.1	-3.0	+1.9
Utah	140	9,500	66.20	-2.0	-6.7	-13.3	+1.8
Vt. 4/	110	8,100	73.95	+1.9	+3.4	-9.8	+9.1
V. I.	10	350	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.	1,100	79,700	72.90	-.6	+.8	-1.9	+13.2
Wash.	510	43,300	84.85	-.4	-1.7	-9.9	+4.2
W. Va.	650	34,900	53.65	-2.1	-1.5	-14.2	+4.7
Wis.	630	47,600	75.80	-.2	+1.6	-12.8	+26.5
Wyo.	50	3,600	71.35	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $19,000 to 120 recipients and Missouri, $48,000 to 600 recipients.
3/ Does not include $577,000 to an estimated, 7,700 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
7/ April data not reported.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1967 in--		May 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total....	609,000	$46,691,000	$76.70	+1.1	+1.4	+6.8	+17.8
Ala.....	15,200	688,000	45.35	+.3	+.4	+2.1	+2.5
Alaska 2/...	350	26,800	77.05	+.3	+.3	+30.8	+41.0
Ariz.....	5,200	345,000	66.15	+2.9	+2.9	+20.2	+18.9
Ark. 2/.....	11,100	715,000	64.20	+.9	+.7	+13.4	+27.7
Calif.....	106,000	12,212,000	115.25	+2.0	+2.3	+23.5	+32.5
Colo.....	6,900	444,000	64.50	-.3	-.1	+4.4	+7.6
Conn.....	5,400	449,000	83.95	-.8	-.3	-40.7	+6.6
Del.....	800	73,300	91.70	+1.8	+3.1	+48.7	+65.0
D. C.....	4,100	343,000	84.05	+5.5	+3.2	+19.7	+32.1
Fla. 2/.....	20,800	1,255,000	60.20	-.3	+.2	+9.9	+11.3
Ga. 2/.....	28,200	1,566,000	55.60	+.6	+.4	+.7	+.3
Guam.....	46	3,300	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii 2/...	1,400	146,000	106.45	+1.6	+1.2	+24.2	+45.4
Idaho.....	2,500	183,000	72.85	+.8	+2.5	-21.1	+13.5
Ill. 2/.....	30,300	2,352,000	77.65	+.2	-1.0	+4.1	+8.4
Ind.....	2,300	103,000	44.35	+8.5	+3.2	+32.1	+15.0
Iowa.....	1,900	123,000	65.65	+1.8	+2.3	+26.1	+31.0
Kans. 2/....	5,500	595,000	108.90	+.7	+.7	+8.5	+20.7
Ky. 2/.....	13,400	936,000	70.00	+1.6	+1.7	+9.3	+16.6
La.....	22,100	1,134,000	51.35	+.8	+.7	+6.6	+.2
Maine 2/....	2,300	175,000	74.35	+.7	+.5	+3.0	+9.1
Md. 2/.....	10,100	752,000	74.35	+2.5	+3.3	+28.4	+33.0
Mass.....	13,300	1,176,000	88.40	+.5	+1.4	+2.4	+10.1
Mich.....	16,100	1,288,000	80.25	+2.1	+3.2	+9.8	-2.9
Minn.....	7,200	518,000	72.40	+2.6	+3.5	+32.4	+38.8
Miss.....	21,300	992,000	46.50	+.9	+9.5	+5.0	+7.0
Mo.....	16,400	1,195,000	72.90	+.3	+.4	+5.3	+5.8
Mont.....	1,400	103,000	75.50	0	-1.3	-9.6	+2.0
Nebr. 2/....	3,100	190,000	61.85	-.5	+.7	-1.0	+17.5
N. H.....	670	59,900	89.75	-1.5	-1.6	0	+6.3
N. J.....	9,100	796,000	87.25	+.5	+.8	+5.4	+18.2
N. Mex. 2/..	4,600	326,000	70.30	+1.2	+1.3	+11.6	+12.6
N. Y. 2/....	37,300	3,498,000	93.65	+1.2	+2.4	+12.9	+28.2
N. C.....	23,000	1,523,000	66.20	+.4	+.8	+2.2	+8.8
N. Dak. 2/..	1,800	145,000	82.20	+.7	+1.4	+8.3	+24.1
Ohio.....	21,500	1,555,000	72.45	+1.0	+1.2	+7.6	+10.8
Okla. 2/....	19,100	1,815,000	95.10	+2.2	+2.3	+17.2	+19.4
Oreg.....	5,300	398,000	75.50	-.5	-.5	-35.1	-5.5
Pa.....	24,900	1,843,000	73.90	+1.4	+1.0	+21.0	+25.7
P. R. 2/....	14,200	112,000	7.90	+3.7	-4.4	-28.6	-35.4
R. I. 2/....	3,100	241,000	77.35	+.5	+.7	+5.5	-9.4
S. C.....	9,300	447,000	48.05	+.1	(4/)	+.7	+6.5
S. Dak.....	1,300	83,500	63.90	+1.0	+.7	+9.9	+17.0
Tenn.....	16,000	1,046,000	65.30	+.9	+1.2	+10.7	+30.2
Tex.....	11,300	686,000	60.85	+.1	-.1	+9.0	+12.4
Utah.....	3,400	212,000	61.80	+.6	+.1	-29.0	+6.4
Vt. 2/.....	1,300	97,600	77.35	+1.1	+1.7	-7.1	+19.0
V. I.....	49	1,900	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	6,900	442,600	63.90	+.4	+.8	+4.3	+10.2
Wash.....	9,200	649,000	70.45	-.5	-.2	-23.9	+12.0
W. Va.....	5,700	295,000	51.65	+.2	+1.2	-2.6	+19.1
Wis.....	4,400	275,000	62.15	+.4	+1.3	-10.7	+35.5
Wyo.....	810	57,700	71.35	-1.0	-1.4	+11.6	+14.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1967[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Average per--		April 1967 in--		May 1966 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/....	1,202,000	4,973,000	3,739,000	$183,036,000	$152.25	$36.80	+0.5	+0.2	+10.4	+21.5
Ala.....	17,300	71,700	57,300	913,000	52.75	12.75	+.4	+.4	-.4	-.1
Alaska.....	1,400	5,100	3,900	177,000	129.95	34.85	+.6	+.7	+3.7	+2.2
Ariz. 3/.....	10,100	43,400	33,000	1,239,000	122.20	28.55	+.4	+1.6	+2.7	+3.6
Ark.....	8 700	36,300	27,500	707,000	81.25	19.50	+.4	+.1	+11.9	+38.3
Calif. 3/.....	191,000	778,000	568,000	34,029,000	177.90	43.75	+.9	+1.3	+18.9	+18.6
Colo. 3/.....	14,000	55,000	41,900	2,061,000	147.45	37.45	-1.6	-1.1	+13.2	+15.4
Conn. 3/.....	14,000	55,800	41,800	2,739,000	195.75	49.10	+.4	+.4	+8.1	+18.6
Del. 3/.....	3,400	14,600	11,100	468,000	137.15	32.00	-1.3	+.8	+16.4	+22.8
D. C.....	5,100	23,900	19,200	906,000	177.50	37.85	+1.0	+1.2	+6.5	+20.9
Fla.....	35,900	142,000	113,000	2,157,000	60.00	15.20	+.6	+.5	+17.4	+17.0
Ga.....	24,000	95,600	73,900	2,258,000	94.15	23.60	+.6	+.5	+13.7	+13.9
Guam.....	160	830	700	31,300	194.60	37.80	+5.7	+123.2	+6.8	+156.2
Hawaii 3/.....	4,200	18,100	13,400	769,000	182.90	42.40	+1.0	+2.5	+19.4	+25.5
Idaho.....	3,000	11,500	8,300	528,000	176.50	46.10	-.8	+.4	+13.1	+32.1
Ill. 3/.....	54,400	256,000	200,000	10,704,000	196.75	41.85	(4/)	-3.9	+1.2	+4.6
Ind.....	11,700	49,100	37,200	1,391,000	118.85	28.35	+1.5	+1.7	+3.2	+7.0
Iowa.....	11,500	45,000	32,900	1,938,000	168.90	43.10	0	(4/)	+.4	+11.6
Kans. 3/.....	8,700	36,200	28,200	1,560,000	178.55	43.05	-.8	-.6	+3.6	+23.3
Ky.....	24,000	94,500	68,600	2,628,000	109.40	27.80	+2.3	+2.3	+15.6	+35.5
La.....	26,000	116,000	89,400	2,757,000	106.05	23.75	+.4	+.2	+5.9	+5.4
Maine.....	5,600	20,900	15,300	622,000	110.95	29.75	+1.0	+.9	+6.5	+6.8
Md. 3/.....	24,400	99,100	76,600	3,640,000	149.45	36.70	+.5	+1.1	+9.9	+13.0
Mass. 3/.....	31,900	120,000	90,000	6,259,000	196.45	52.20	+1.2	+.5	+15.8	+36.2
Mich. 3/.....	40,200	167,000	126,000	7,002,000	174.15	41.90	+1.5	+5.7	+6.0	+29.9
Minn.....	15,300	56,200	43,500	2,735,000	178.65	48.65	+.6	+2.1	+4.9	+8.3
Miss.....	22,200	92,500	74,700	863,000	38.85	9.35	+1.4	+1.4	+8.2	+28.3
Mo.....	26,400	110,000	84,400	2,737,000	103.70	24.95	(4/)	-.1	+1.5	+.9
Mont.....	2,400	9,200	7,100	339,000	143.95	36.95	+.1	-.5	+9.8	+11.8
Nebr. 3/.....	5,200	20,700	15,800	613,000	117.60	29.60	-.8	(5/)	+10.1	+13.6
Nev.....	1,800	7,100	5,600	222,000	123.00	31.25	+.4	-.6	+26.8	+30.7
N. H.....	1,400	5,600	4,200	222,000	163.10	39.55	-.2	-3.9	+9.1	+8.8
N. J.....	32,600	131,000	99,600	7,317,000	224.50	55.95	+1.7	+1.8	+13.6	+29.5
N. Mex.....	8,500	34,900	26,500	1,070,000	125.60	30.65	+1.7	+1.9	+11.7	+15.6
N. Y. 3/.....	170,000	694,000	510,000	37,650,000	221.25	54.25	+1.1	+1.1	+22.4	+42.4
N. C.....	26,500	110,000	82,800	2,705,000	102.25	24.65	+.3	+.5	-1.2	+3.0
N. Dak.....	2,300	9,200	6,900	415,000	183.35	45.30	+.4	+.3	+10.7	+23.9
Ohio 3/.....	47,700	199,000	150,000	6,636,000	139.25	33.35	+.4	+.7	+4.2	+12.8
Okla. 3/.....	22,100	86,700	65,200	2,997,000	135.85	34.55	+.7	+.8	+11.6	+17.4
Oreg. 3/.....	10,200	40,500	28,800	1,593,000	156.65	39.35	-1.7	-1.0	+17.6	+23.8
Pa. 3/.....	61,600	266,000	197,000	9,631,000	156.45	36.25	-.6	-1.0	+4.8	+19.8
P. R.....	39,500	179,000	137,000	771,000	19.55	4.30	-1.0	-1.2	-4.3	-.4
R. I. 3/.....	7,000	27,400	20,100	1,143,000	163.30	41.75	+1.0	+.2	+14.1	+10.0
S. C.....	6,400	24,900	20,200	429,000	66.90	17.20	-.1	+8.6	-7.3	+4.8
S. Dak.....	3,500	13,100	9,900	484,000	137.30	37.00	+.8	+.6	+7.5	+19.6
Tenn.....	22,300	89,900	69,200	2,403,000	107.75	26.70	+.8	+2.3	+7.5	+22.8
Tex.....	23,600	106,000	80,200	2,253,000	95.35	21.25	+.2	(5/)	+7.9	+7.6
Utah 3/.....	6,000	23,500	17,000	857,000	143.90	36.40	-1.2	-.3	+6.3	+13.9
Vt.....	1,900	7,000	5,100	207,000	111.10	29.50	+1.4	+1.5	+18.0	+19.4
V. I.....	340	1,400	1,200	44,400	132.15	31.25	+.8	+11.4	+12.2	+76.7
Va.....	12,700	54,100	41,700	1,554,000	122.05	28.75	+.6	+1.0	+13.3	+32.3
Wash. 3/.....	16,000	61,900	44,400	2,629,000	163.95	42.50	-.8	-3.0	+14.3	+26.8
W. Va. 3/.....	21,100	98,400	69,700	2,471,000	117.35	25.10	-.3	-.2	-6.5	-.5
Wis. 3/.....	13,400	54,000	41,200	2,390,000	178.55	44.25	+.5	-2.0	+27.0	+31.2
Wyo.....	1,200	4,500	3,500	167,000	138.65	36.95	-.6	-.3	+8.4	+9.8

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		April 1967 in--		May 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total...	67,500	391,000	265,000	$14,351,000	$212.65	$36.70	-1.7	-1.1	+15.1	+27.8
Ariz.....	19	130	88	2,800	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Calif.....	26,600	154,000	104,000	5,766,000	217.00	37.50	+1.5	+4.0	+31.9	+37.9
Colo.....	1,600	8,500	5,800	328,000	209.40	38.40	-9.2	-7.1	+305.0	+327.8
Conn.....	600	3,500	2,400	125,000	208.20	35.85	-17.1	-13.7	-4.3	-.9
Del.....	250	1,500	1,000	44,300	178.55	29.95	-21.0	-20.7	+20.6	+25.4
Hawaii.....	360	2,200	1,500	82,000	228.45	37.20	-2.4	-1.2	+36.0	+44.3
Ill.....	3,100	19,800	13,800	785,000	256.90	39.65	-4.5	-8.5	-19.1	-14.3
Kans.....	220	1,400	930	47,700	215.95	34.90	-16.2	-19.6	-22.5	-15.8
Md.....	320	1,900	1,200	59,600	185.80	32.00	-8.9	-9.7	+5.9	+10.1
Mass.....	650	3,600	2,500	175,000	268.85	48.55	-3.0	-2.1	+10.2	+23.5
Mich.....	1,800	12,100	8,400	456,000	246.90	37.75	+38.9	+22.8	-8.8	+19.6
Nebr.....	57	400	290	8,200	143.90	20.50	-14.0	-25.9	+52.1	+59.0
N. Y.....	14,200	77,800	52,600	3,484,000	246.15	44.75	-3.6	-3.0	+15.1	+34.6
Ohio.....	3,000	18,500	12,700	571,000	191.80	30.95	-2.7	-2.7	-12.7	-5.9
Okla.....	590	3,500	2,400	113,000	191.40	32.10	-.6	-.1	+770.7	+805.1
Oreg.....	1,600	9,400	6,200	342,000	208.70	36.60	-9.8	-8.2	+53.5	+65.4
Pa.....	2,700	16,000	10,800	413,000	154.60	25.85	-9.1	-13.4	-6.8	+.7
R. I.....	320	1,800	1,200	60,000	186.35	33.15	-4.1	-5.8	+13.4	+6.8
Utah.....	880	5,000	3,300	105,000	119.85	21.00	-7.8	-2.0	+1.1	+8.9
Wash.....	1,400	7,300	4,700	250,000	183.75	33.95	-17.3	-20.7	+85.9	+122.5
W. Va.....	6,900	40,700	27,300	1,032,000	148.55	25.35	-1.1	-1.0	-13.6	-7.0
Wis.....	430	2,500	1,700	101,000	233.85	40.55	-4.9	-9.9	(4/)	(4/)

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.

2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

3/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

4/ No program in operation in May 1966.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, May 1967[1]

State	Number of families with a recipient on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs 3/	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total.....	15,300	90,600	15,300	13,400	61,900	$2,917,000	$1,954,000	$191.15	$128.05
Calif.....	4,100	25,800	4,100	3,900	17,800	1,043,000	410,000	254.40	99.90
Colo.....	510	3,100	520	460	2,100	119,000	55,200	231.15	107.30
Ill.....	640	3,800	640	490	2,700	149,000	114,000	233.70	178.50
Kans.....	75	460	75	73	320	20,300	6,200	270.30	82.50
Md.....	21	120	21	20	81	4,000	3,000	(4/)	(4/)
Mich.....	140	790	140	1	650	41,500	18,200	300.85	131.60
Ohio.....	1,900	10,700	1,900	1,200	7,600	309,000	214,000	160.10	111.00
Oreg.....	330	1,900	330	310	1,300	72,800	18,500	218.00	55.45
Pa.....	350	2,100	350	340	1,400	85,400	56,400	241.10	159.30
Wash.....	180	970	180	160	620	5/ 35,100	5/ 20,800	---	---
W. Va.....	6,900	40,700	6,900	6,400	27,300	1,032,000	1,032,000	148.55	148.55
Wis.....	27	160	27	23	110	6,500	6,500	(4/)	(4/)

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. These data are included in data for the total program and for the unemployed-parent segment. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ In some States includes a few child recipients aged 18-20.
4/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families.
5/ Estimated.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, May 1967[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	7,800	2/ 7,300	2/ 440	3,400	$603,000	$76.95	2/ $526,000	2/$70,300
Ala.....	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0
Alaska.....	57	57	0	28	6,700	117.00	6,700	0
Ariz.....	300	300	0	120	22,100	73.25	22,100	0
Calif.....	1,700	1,500	160	840	163,000	98.30	132,000	31,800
Conn.....	28	28	0	11	2,900	(3/)	2,900	0
Ill.....	75	(2/)	(2/)	31	6,500	87.25	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	170	170	0	72	4/ 6,700	---	4/ 6,700	0
Iowa.....	140	130	10	85	10,700	77.60	9,400	1,300
Kans.....	140	140	2	66	13,800	96.95	13,500	310
Ky.....	43	38	5	14	2,900	(3/)	2,600	350
La.....	780	720	59	330	59,100	76.25	51,900	7,100
Md.....	1,200	1,100	53	430	92,400	77.65	86,900	5,500
Mich.....	95	87	8	39	6,900	72.35	6,000	850
Minn.....	250	210	39	130	27,000	109.80	15,600	11,400
Mo.....	150	150	0	63	7,900	53.75	7,900	0
Nebr.....	61	43	18	32	3,200	53.00	2,900	340
Nev.....	19	19	0	19	1,300	(3/)	1,300	0
N. Mex.....	110	110	0	19	6,300	59.10	6,300	0
N. C.....	31	31	0	8	1,700	(3/)	1,700	0
Ohio.....	320	310	14	140	19,100	59.35	18,100	1,000
Okla.....	430	430	0	200	22,200	52.00	22,200	0
Oreg.....	110	110	0	46	8,100	75.55	8,100	0
Tenn.....	460	430	31	170	29,800	64.15	27,900	1,900
Utah.....	210	210	0	100	12,800	61.05	12,800	0
Va.....	47	47	0	16	2,200	(3/)	2,200	0
Wash.....	520	520	0	220	32,700	63.20	32,700	0
W. Va.....	250	220	21	70	13,800	56.35	12,500	1,300
Wis.....	210	190	21	70	21,200	99.25	14,100	7,200

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes Illinois, breakdown not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Represents data for April; May data not reported.

Table 10. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance

Table 10. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, May 1967[1]

State	Total 2/	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		April 1967	May 1966							
Total	3/ $222,138,000	-3.9	+33.7	3/ $188,743,000	$5,018,000	$16,440,000	$291,000	$3,515,000	$3,017,000	$5,115,000
Ala.	1,186,000	-1.9	-22.9	---	1,200	1,079,000	3,000	103,000	200	---
Alaska 4/	59,600	-47.7	-56.2	---	---	38,800	760	20,100	---	---
Ariz.	115,000	-13.3	+29.9	---	1,900	113,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,321,000	-2.4	-1.2	---	74,600	1,015,000	26,400	333,000	72,500	---
Calif.	46,008,000	-34.2	+19.9	46,008,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	1,972,000	-4.7	-24.1	---	5/ 1,114,000	470,000	3,900	148,000	187,000	48,000
Conn.	3,116,000	+11.1	+18.3	3,116,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	244,000	+40.0	+385.5	244,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	10,200	-93.8	-98.0	---	---	1,800	240	3,900	3,300	920
Fla. 4/	1,984,000	-.5	+.5	---	830	1,526,000	17,900	253,000	126,000	---
Ga. 4/	1,843,000	+6.1	+19.9	---	---	1,398,000	18,100	339,000	88,700	---
Guam	890	-60.5	---	---	890	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	766,000	-21.9	+11.1	766,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	529,000	-3.3	+12.8	529,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	9,318,000	+21.0	+9.6	8,406,000	---	---	---	---	---	913,000
Ind.	2,181,000	+15.6	+12.6	---	256,000	1,184,000	76,600	274,000	390,000	---
Iowa	2,184,000	+14.4	+8.4	---	434,000	1,190,000	20,700	107,000	199,000	6/ 233,000
Kans. 4/	1,660,000	+10.0	+.1	---	5/ 628,000	287,000	11,300	205,000	336,000	193,000
Ky.	2,611,000	-7.5	+43.5	2,611,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	3,297,000	+6.1	+4.6	3,247,000	---	---	---	---	---	50,100
Maine	742,000	-8.2	-5.6	742,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	3,865,000	-5.1	+132.4	3,865,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	13,231,000	+29.2	+37.9	12,999,000	---	---	---	---	---	232,000
Mich.	11,407,000	+16.1	+14.8	11,217,000	---	---	---	---	---	190,000
Minn.	6,681,000	+6.5	+4.6	6,436,000	---	---	---	---	---	245,000
Miss.	194,000	+85.7	-26.5	---	---	148,000	2,300	43,200	---	---
Mo.	1,148,000	-.7	-22.7	---	---	944,000	---	109,000	61,900	34,100
Mont.	638,000	+.8	-15.2	---	219,000	44,700	330	360	1,700	372,000
Nebr.	1,638,000	+7.3	+16.7	1,638,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	143,000	-23.9	-62.2	---	5/ 83,500	19,500	2,400	---	14,200	23,300
N. H.	221,000	+3.5	-38.4	---	40,100	99,200	5,100	26,400	50,000	---
N. J.	2,689,000	-.2	-7.8	---	5/ 1,431,000	192,000	11,300	325,000	442,000	308,000
N. Mex.	846,000	+11.8	+35.0	846,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	47,811,000	+15.6	+162.0	47,811,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,592,000	+3.8	-5.5	---	133,000	356,000	28,100	549,000	386,000	140,000
N. Dak.	901,000	+26.6	+26.9	890,000	---	---	---	---	---	11,300
Ohio	4,539,000	+13.7	+4.7	3,587,000	---	---	---	---	---	952,000
Okla.	4,508,000	-15.3	+34.4	4,508,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,226,000	+.8	-9.2	---	79,800	543,000	13,500	215,000	273,000	103,000
Pa.	12,088,000	+3.5	+65.6	12,088,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	2,988,000	+18.2	---	2,988,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	1,635,000	-18.7	+21.6	1,528,000	---	---	---	---	---	107,000
S. C.	585,000	-9.5	-30.2	---	1,000	424,000	25,300	107,000	22,900	4,400
S. Dak.	537,000	+3.0	+25.4	---	273,000	149,000	470	40,400	---	74,300
Tenn.	1,241,000	+23.3	-8.5	---	158,000	929,000	4,100	70,500	79,200	---
Tex.	4,193,000	-1.8	+18.4	---	---	3,914,000	2,800	77,000	199,000	---
Utah	768,000	+15.2	+21.0	764,000	---	---	---	---	---	4,100
Vt.	750,000	-17.7	+116.5	750,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	716,000	+1.8	-10.9	---	82,900	378,000	13,600	146,000	67,200	28,800
Wash.	3,447,000	+2.3	+3.2	3,447,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	822,000	-5.9	-29.2	774,000	---	---	---	---	---	47,200
Wis.	7,038,000	+14.7	+45.0	6,939,000	---	---	---	---	---	99,300
Wyo.	147,000	+20.7	-9.9	---	4,600	40,400	2,400	22,200	15,600	61,500

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States.
3/ Data not reported by Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Partly estimated.

Table 11. Amounts of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, May 1967[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments			
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments		
			Into agency pooled fund	Into Social Security Administration system	To health-insuring agency
Total 2/	$217,023,000	$206,814,000	$5,483,000	$2,671,000	$2,054,000
Title XIX States 2/	188,743,000	184,370,000	3,194,000	1,127,000	50,900
Other States	28,280,000	22,444,000	2,289,000	1,544,000	2,003,000
Title XIX States					
Calif.	46,008,000	45,413,000	---	594,000	---
Conn.	3,116,000	3,085,000	---	30,600	---
Del.	244,000	244,000	---	---	---
Hawaii	766,000	766,000	---	---	---
Idaho	529,000	529,000	---	---	---
Ill.	8,406,000	8,406,000	---	---	---
Ky.	2,611,000	2,611,000	---	---	---
La.	3,247,000	3,247,000	---	---	---
Maine	742,000	706,000	---	35,600	---
Md.	3,865,000	3,865,000	---	---	---
Mass.	12,999,000	12,934,000	---	64,500	---
Mich.	11,217,000	11,217,000	---	---	---
Minn.	6,436,000	6,354,000	---	82,100	---
Nebr.	1,638,000	1,592,000	---	46,100	---
N. Mex.	846,000	846,000	---	---	---
N. Y.	47,811,000	47,811,000	---	---	---
N. Dak.	890,000	890,000	---	---	---
Ohio	3,587,000	3,587,000	---	---	---
Okla.	4,508,000	1,066,000	3,194,000	247,000	---
Pa.	12,088,000	12,088,000	---	---	---
P. R.	2,988,000	2,988,000	---	---	---
R. I.	1,528,000	1,528,000	---	---	---
Utah	764,000	764,000	---	---	---
Vt.	750,000	741,000	---	9,600	---
Wash.	3,447,000	3,397,000	---	---	50,900
W. Va.	774,000	774,000	---	---	---
Wis.	6,939,000	6,921,000	---	17,800	---
Other States					
Ala.	1,186,000	1,186,000	---	---	---
Alaska	59,600	59,600	---	---	---
Ariz.	115,000	81,200	---	32,000	1,800
Ark.	1,521,000	1,328,000	---	193,000	---
Colo.	1,924,000	1,628,000	---	118,000	178,000
D. C.	9,300	9,300	---	---	---
Fla.	1,924,000	1,692,000	---	232,000	---
Ga.	1,843,000	1,843,000	---	---	---
Guam	890	890	---	---	---
Ind.	2,181,000	1,948,000	---	61,500	171,000
Iowa	1,951,000	1,881,000	---	69,600	---
Kans.	1,467,000	1,467,000	---	---	---
Miss.	194,000	194,000	---	---	---
Mo.	1,114,000	1,114,000	---	---	---
Mont.	267,000	254,000	---	12,300	---
Nev.	120,000	120,000	---	---	---
N. H.	221,000	43,800	177,000	---	---
N. J.	2,360,000	2,314,000	---	45,900	---
N. C.	1,452,000	421,000	1,031,000	---	---
Oreg.	1,123,000	1,123,000	---	---	---
S. C.	580,000	512,000	---	68,400	---
S. Dak.	463,000	445,000	---	17,500	---
Tenn.	1,241,000	160,000	1,081,000	---	---
Tex.	4,193,000	1,960,000	---	655,000	1,578,000
Va.	687,000	580,000	---	33,200	73,800
Wyo.	85,300	79,600	---	5,600	---

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data not reported by the Virgin Islands.

Table 12. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		April 1967 in--		May 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	315,000	675,000	$25,669,000	$81.60	$38.05	-1.7	-0.1	+11.6	+24.5
Ala.	92	92	1,200	12.75	12.75	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	180	620	15,800	88.95	25.55	-34.3	+16.8	-29.3	+1.4
Ariz.	2,100	5,600	108,000	52.20	19.35	-4.0	-3.4	+6.6	-10.1
Ark.	310	1,100	4,300	14.00	3.80	+18.0	+3.5	-3.3	-6.5
Calif.	29,000	45,100	2,263,000	78.05	50.20	-5.8	+5.6	+27.1	+68.3
Colo.	1,100	3,800	42,900	39.10	11.30	-9.9	-7.5	+18.4	-7.4
Conn.	4/ 4,300	4/ 12,500	4/ 343,000	80.30	27.45	+2.3	+3.6	+15.2	+29.6
Del.	1,500	2,900	85,000	57.00	28.95	+2.0	+2.0	+1.9	+2.8
D. C.	990	1,100	87,500	88.25	81.20	+4.0	+4.3	+7.6	+21.2
Fla. 5/	7,900	(6/)	241,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,000	5,100	75,600	37.05	14.80	+2.1	-3.1	-7.7	+1.2
Guam	29	37	2,100	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,300	2,100	116,000	92.45	56.00	+3.4	+2.7	+26.8	+13.7
Ill.	21,100	49,900	1,896,000	90.05	38.00	-.1	-.4	+13.5	+14.1
Iowa 5/	3,700	7,600	152,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,300	5,200	201,000	86.10	38.50	-6.3	-6.0	+8.2	+10.0
La.	5,900	6,500	298,000	50.65	45.95	-.1	(7/)	-14.2	-16.9
Maine	2,300	7,600	108,000	47.75	14.30	(7/)	(8/)	-.6	+3.8
Md.	7,800	8,800	629,000	80.20	71.45	-2.6	-2.3	-4.2	-3.0
Mass.	8,100	16,800	738,000	91.10	44.05	-.7	+.2	+17.4	+52.0
Mich.	16,200	55,100	1,949,000	120.35	35.40	(9/)	(9/)	+2.4	+8.6
Minn.	5,700	17,600	487,000	85.15	27.70	-11.3	-11.6	-16.0	-15.6
Miss.	1,300	1,600	23,700	18.45	14.85	+.1	-.2	+19.3	+18.7
Mo.	9,700	12,300	659,000	67.95	53.60	-.6	+.6	-1.6	-1.5
Mont.	1,100	3,300	62,200	56.70	18.95	-15.6	-15.8	+2.4	+6.6
Nev.	360	870	17,000	47.55	19.55	-10.4	-24.7	+29.8	-23.0
N. H.	800	2,600	53,000	66.25	20.30	-9.6	-9.9	+13.4	+13.5
N. J. 10/	11,300	35,000	1,100,000	97.55	31.45	-7.1	-28.3	+19.1	-8.4
N. Mex. 11/	370	680	18,700	50.15	27.40	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	67,700	146,000	7,641,000	112.85	52.35	+2.0	+2.2	+32.4	+57.6
N. C.	1,800	4,900	49,600	27.15	10.25	+1.7	+14.9	-4.4	+10.9
N. Dak.	370	1,800	21,400	58.05	11.60	+.2	-20.1	+18.3	-6.3
Ohio	24,700	69,400	2,247,000	91.05	32.40	+3.9	+3.2	+32.3	+41.7
Okla. 5/	5,200	(6/)	68,700	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	4,100	(6/)	233,000	56.45	---	---	-5.2	---	+19.6
Pa.	28,000	35,600	2,085,000	74.45	58.60	-.9	-2.2	-3.3	+1.7
P. R. 11/	1,100	1,100	9,300	8.60	8.60	---	---	---	---
R. I.	3,600	9,100	220,000	61.00	24.25	+12.3	-2.1	+45.7	+37.1
S. C. 5/	1,200	1,400	37,200	---	---	---	---	---	---
S. Dak.	300	980	10,500	34.55	10.75	-28.7	-33.4	-36.5	-31.9
Tenn.	1,700	2,600	57,100	34.20	22.00	-6.0	-2.5	-22.3	+21.8
Tex. 12/	8,500	(6/)	268,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	670	770	45,100	67.70	58.40	-12.2	-13.5	+.8	+13.3
Vt. 12/	900	(6/)	27,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	160	160	6,000	38.65	36.75	-7.9	-10.3	-19.7	-19.6
Va.	3,500	8,300	182,000	51.45	21.90	-3.8	-1.7	+12.3	+19.6
Wash.	7,400	11,800	613,000	83.25	51.90	-6.3	-3.3	+21.0	+27.8
W. Va.	1,900	3,300	83,300	44.30	24.95	+3.0	-4.4	+36.4	+51.0
Wis.	3,900	10,700	307,000	78.70	28.75	-12.6	-13.6	-37.2	-35.8
Wyo.	250	860	16,600	65.85	19.20	-23.8	-29.8	-32.3	-35.4

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, and Nebraska; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ About 10 percent of this total is estimated.
5/ Partly estimated.
6/ Data not available.
7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Estimated in April 1967.
10/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.
11/ Represents data for April; May data not received.
12/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table 13. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, May 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Average per--		April 1967 in--		May 1966 in--	
				Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 17 cities 1/...	131,000	246,000	$12,702,000	$97.10	$51.65	+3.2	+3.3	+13.6	+31.3
Baltimore.....	6,900	7,700	561,000	80.95	72.55	-2.2	-1.8	-4.8	-3.8
Boston.....	3,100	4,000	323,000	104.85	81.65	+1.0	+.8	+12.4	+93.8
Buffalo 2/.....	3,900	5,800	361,000	92.10	62.35	+.6	-4.0	-3.8	+7.9
Chicago.....	12,600	28,800	1,369,000	108.65	47.45	+5.2	+2.0	+23.1	+20.0
Cincinnati 2/.....	4,900	16,100	366,000	74.75	22.80	+3.4	-.3	-3.5	+.8
Cleveland 2/.....	6,600	18,200	591,000	89.00	32.50	+5.8	+4.8	+55.5	+106.0
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	990	1,100	87,500	88.25	81.20	+4.0	+4.3	+7.6	+21.2
Los Angeles 2/.....	15,200	22,100	1,143,000	75.20	51.80	-3.8	+5.2	+74.5	+79.2
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,100	4,900	183,000	86.30	37.50	-12.8	-12.5	-44.5	-41.6
Minneapolis.....	1,400	3,000	116,000	85.30	38.50	(3/)	(3/)	-30.2	-28.3
New Orleans.....	780	840	42,100	53.75	50.00	+2.9	+4.0	-8.1	-9.4
New York.....	50,200	104,000	5,842,000	116.45	56.35	+3.0	+3.9	+44.2	+66.7
Philadelphia.....	7,800	11,600	643,000	81.95	55.70	+1.2	-.7	+11.0	+14.3
Pittsburgh 2/.....	7,900	8,700	607,000	77.25	69.60	-2.4	-3.1	-15.8	-10.9
Rochester 2/.....	650	1,800	61,700	94.65	34.45	+1.2	-7.1	-4.5	+12.3
St. Louis.....	1,800	2,200	120,000	66.35	54.20	+5.1	+4.2	+13.6	+7.4
San Francisco.....	3,900	5,500	284,000	72.15	51.95	+5.5	+12.1	+6.5	+50.5

1/ Data not reported by Detroit.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Data not reported for April 1967.

1/ Data not reported by Detroit.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Data not reported for April 1967.

Table 14. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, May 1967

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	337,477	---	23,050,576	---	$1,663,160	$1,761,214
Retired workers and dependents	160,219	---	14,779,863	---	1,121,487	1,169,299
Retired workers	114,056	$88.01	11,659,549	$84.88	989,701	1,028,802
Wives and husbands 2/	30,164	42.42	2,605,526	44.03	114,721	121,740
Children 3/	15,999	36.02	514,788	33.15	17,066	18,757
Disabled workers and dependents	59,748	---	2,045,243	---	140,564	160,766
Disabled workers	26,907	101.80	1,134,226	98.19	111,374	125,806
Wives and husbands 2/	7,815	35.87	225,231	34.20	7,703	9,514
Children 3/	25,026	32.83	685,786	31.33	21,487	25,446
Survivors of deceased workers	94,107	---	5,500,460	---	376,310	404,684
Widowed mothers	11,258	68.90	489,096	65.29	31,932	35,658
Children 3/	50,959	63.05	2,306,098	62.05	143,086	156,381
Widows and widowers 4/	31,612	77.39	2,671,154	74.38	198,675	209,803
Parents	268	85.46	34,112	76.72	2,617	2,842
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/ ..	23,403	---	725,010	---	24,798	26,465
Primary	21,928	34.66	702,182	34.75	24,399	26,013
Wives	1,475	17.42	22,828	17.47	399	452
Lump-sum death payments 6/	117,337	221.09	---	---	---	23,925

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 361,000 wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368 (1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provsions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 108,214 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in June 1967

In June, recipients of money payments under the public assistance programs numbered 8.4 million. The decline of 4,000 from May resulted primarily from decreases in the number of recipients in the unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children (22,700 or 5.8 percent) and in general assistance (11,500 or 1.7 percent). In both old-age assistance and aid to the blind the number of recipients continued to drop slightly; more than half the States reported decreases in number of recipients under each program.

Recipients of aid to families with dependent children who were in need for reasons other than a parent's unemployment rose by 25,800 or 0.6 percent--an unusual May-to-June change for this segment of the program, which, in most previous years, has declined between these two months. The number of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled went up 5,700 or 0.9 percent from May to June. In aid to the permanently and totally disabled, for which the movement in number of persons aided has been steadily upward since the program's inception in 1950, the 615,000 recipients in June 1967 represented an increase of 334,000 over the number aided 10 years earlier. Of the total increase since June 1957, States with programs in operation at that time contributed 205,000; States initiating programs subsequent to June 1957 accounted for 129,000, including 108,000 in California.

Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, rose $9.7 million in June to a total of $635.4 million. The increase occurred largely in medical assistance programs under title XIX; the amount of payments to medical vendors under this program increased $8.0 million or 4.2 percent. The largest increase in money payments, $1.5 million or 0.8 percent, occurred in aid to families with dependent children. Old-age assistance and aid to the blind had relatively small decreases in money payments, and medical vendor payments under medical assistance for the aged were less in June than in May.

Specific State activity affecting payments to or on behalf of recipients was identified for a few States. South Dakota began meeting 90 percent instead of 80 percent of need in aid to families with dependent children; the average payment per recipient rose $5. In Connecticut the suspension of seasonal fuel allowances in aid to families with dependent children resulted in a drop of $5 in the average payment per family. Maryland's noticeable increases in average money payments for federally aided programs were attributable to increases in both maximums on individual payments and in assistance standards.

Kansas discontinued vendor payments under medical assistance for the aged in June and initiated a program of medical assistance under title XIX, bringing to 29 the number of States operating such programs. Medical bills paid in Kansas totaled $2.5 million in June--an increase of $800,000 over the May total.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, June 1966-June 1967[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
1966	Amount of assistance													
June	$535,905	$352,081	$331,320	$133,819	$7,095	$39,996	$150,409	$20,761	$183,824	$173,512	$100,002	$28,118	$45,392	$10,312
July	517,921	357,767	337,084	136,174	7,173	40,811	152,925	20,683	160,154	150,311	107,537	17,762	25,012	9,843
August	536,545	363,888	341,897	137,945	7,219	41,576	155,157	21,991	172,657	163,722	118,515	18,802	26,404	8,935
September	535,603	373,355	350,705	140,257	7,280	42,162	161,006	22,650	162,248	154,210	121,698	11,616	20,896	8,038
October	544,127	374,234	351,519	140,486	7,244	42,524	161,265	22,715	169,893	161,205	135,039	5,823	20,343	8,688
November	576,975	377,609	355,103	140,180	7,208	43,073	164,642	22,505	199,366	191,567	166,286	5,245	20,036	7,799
December	582,219	385,414	361,426	141,084	7,268	43,920	169,155	23,988	196,805	190,513	165,372	5,087	20,054	6,292
1967														
January	568,690	389,316	364,487	140,202	7,217	44,131	172,937	24,829	179,373	174,103	148,367	5,206	20,531	5,270
February	569,489	389,524	364,324	140,204	7,212	44,670	172,237	25,200	179,966	174,451	144,526	5,082	24,842	5,515
March	620,248	400,905	374,008	140,758	7,242	45,433	180,575	26,897	219,343	213,891	186,450	5,027	22,414	5,452
April	632,595	401,616	375,808	140,406	7,242	46,024	182,136	25,808	230,979	225,417	197,895	5,033	22,489	5,562
May	625,654	403,515	377,840	140,858	7,255	46,691	183,036	25,675	222,138	217,023	188,743	5,018	23,262	5,115
June	635,363	405,403	379,629	140,563	7,235	47,254	184,577	25,774	229,960	224,697	196,721	4,649	23,327	5,263
1966	Percentage change from preceding month													
June	-0.7	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.5	+0.9	-0.1	+0.4	-2.5	-2.3	-3.6	-0.2	-0.6	-5.9
July	-3.4	+1.6	+1.7	+1.8	+1.1	+2.0	+1.7	-.4	-12.9	-13.4	+7.5	-36.8	-44.9	-4.5
August	+3.6	+1.7	+1.4	+1.3	+.6	+1.9	+1.5	+6.3	+7.8	+8.9	+10.2	+5.9	+5.6	-9.2
September	-.2	+2.6	+2.6	+1.7	+.8	+1.4	+3.8	+3.0	-6.0	-5.8	+2.7	-38.2	-20.9	-10.0
October	+1.6	+.2	+.2	+.2	-.5	+.9	+.2	-.3	+4.7	+4.5	+11.0	-49.9	-2.6	+8.1
November	+6.0	+.9	+1.0	-.2	-.5	+1.3	+2.3	-.9	+17.3	+18.8	+23.1	-9.9	-1.5	-10.2
December	+.9	+2.1	+1.8	+.6	+.8	+2.0	+2.7	+6.6	-1.0	-.6	-.6	-3.0	+.1	-19.3
1967														
January	-2.3	+1.0	+.8	-.6	-.7	+.5	+2.0	+3.8	-9.2	-8.6	-10.3	+2.3	+2.4	-16.2
February	+.1	+.1	(7/)	(8/)	-.1	+1.2	-.4	+1.5	+.3	+.2	-2.6	-2.4	+21.1	+4.6
March	+8.9	+2.9	+2.7	+.4	+.4	+1.7	+.4	+6.7	+22.6	+22.1	+29.0	-1.1	-9.8	-1.1
April	+2.0	+.2	+.5	-.2	(8/)	+1.3	+.9	-4.1	+5.3	+5.4	+6.1	+.1	+.3	+2.0
May	-1.1	+.5	+.5	+.3	+.2	+1.4	+.5	-.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.6	-.3	+3.4	-8.0
June	+1.6	+.5	+.5	-.2	-.3	+1.2	+.8	+.4	+3.5	+3.5	+4.2	-7.4	+.3	+2.9
1967	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
June	+18.6	+15.1	+14.6	+5.0	+2.0	+18.1	+22.7	+24.5	+29.0	+29.5	+96.7	-83.5	-48.6	-49.0

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky beginning February 1967, and Puerto Rico beginning May 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, June 1966-June 1967[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1966										
June	7,206	2,734	2,076	84.5	573	1,079	4,472	3,382	286	592
July	7,189	2,732	2,078	84.4	570	1,076	4,457	3,371	279	574
August	7,217	2,737	2,078	84.4	574	1,084	4,480	3,390	286	597
September	7,256	2,748	2,084	84.4	580	1,091	4,508	3,414	286	597
October	7,284	2,756	2,089	84.1	583	1,097	4,528	3,428	287	600
November	7,316	2,748	2,079	83.8	585	1,108	4,568	3,460	287	611
December	7,410	2,745	2,073	83.7	588	1,127	4,666	3,526	301	663
1967										
January	7,489	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,144	4,748	3,582	312	691
February	7,559	2,742	2,066	83.3	592	1,160	4,817	3,630	313	700
March	7,652	2,747	2,066	83.3	597	1,180	4,906	3,692	324	720
April	7,695	2,750	2,064	83.1	602	1,193	4,945	3,720	317	687
May	7,730	2,758	2,066	83.1	609	1,202	4,973	3,739	314	675
June	7,738	2,762	2,065	82.9	615	1,208	4,976	3,742	310	664
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1966										
June	-0.4	(5/)	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-1.6	-2.9
July	-.2	-.1	+.1	-.2	-.7	-.2	-.3	-.3	-2.3	-3.1
August	+.4	+.2	(5/)	(5/)	+.8	+.7	+.5	+.6	+2.2	+3.8
September	+.5	+.4	+.2	(6/)	+.9	+.6	+.6	+.7	+.1	(5/)
October	+.4	+.3	+.3	-.3	+.5	+.5	+.4	+.4	-.2	(6/)
November	+.4	-.3	-.5	-.4	+.3	+1.1	+.9	+1.0	+.2	+1.8
December	+1.3	-.1	-.3	-.1	+.5	+1.7	+2.1	+1.9	+4.8	+8.5
1967										
January	+1.1	-.1	-.2	-.2	+.4	+1.6	+1.8	+1.6	+4.0	+4.9
February	+.9	(6/)	-.1	-.3	+.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+.4	+1.4
March	+1.2	+.2	(6/)	(6/)	+.9	+1.7	+1.8	+1.7	+3.3	+2.9
April	+.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.2	+.9	+.9	-1.9	-4.7
May	+.5	+.3	+.1	-.1	+1.1	+.8	+.5	+.5	-1.1	-1.7
June	+.1	+.1	(6/)	-.2	+.9	+.5	+.1	+.1	-1.2	-1.7
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1967										
June	+7.4	+1.0	-.5	-1.9	+7.2	+12.0	+11.3	+10.6	+10.0	+13.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky, beginning February 1967 and Puerto Rico beginning May 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs, and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1967[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1967 in--		June 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,065,000	$140,563,000	$68.05	(3/)	-0.2	-0.5	+5.0
Ala.....	113,000	6,818,000	60.20	+.1	(4/)	+1.3	+4.1
Alaska 5/.....	1,400	98,300	70.75	+.1	-.6	+1.1	+2.6
Ariz.....	12,900	733,000	56.70	+.4	+.3	-.1	-1.1
Ark. 5/.....	64,300	3,846,000	59.85	+.3	+.2	+5.8	+23.5
Calif.....	289,000	29,372,000	101.65	+.3	+.2	+3.0	+8.1
Colo. 2/.....	41,000	3,281,000	80.05	-.3	-.5	-2.3	-1.1
Conn.....	6,200	433,000	70.20	-2.0	-3.3	+13.6	+22.2
Del.....	1,700	111,000	63.95	+.1	-.2	+12.8	+17.0
D. C.....	2,300	158,000	69.90	+1.9	-.4	-.3	+9.0
Fla. 5/.....	78,500	3,887,000	49.55	-.1	+.1	+3.1	(4/)
Ga. 5/.....	94,400	4,451,000	47.15	+.1	-.1	+1.5	+1.2
Guam.....	200	8,200	40.65	+1.5	-39.4	+12.3	+28.9
Hawaii 5/.....	1,700	134,000	78.20	+.9	+1.3	+21.5	+28.9
Idaho.....	3,800	253,000	66.45	+.3	+1.1	+2.6	+9.0
Ill. 5/.....	39,000	2,347,000	60.25	-.8	-3.8	-8.8	+1.6
Ind.....	19,400	897,000	46.25	-.4	+.8	-1.8	-7.2
Iowa.....	24,000	1,462,000	61.00	-.1	-.5	-5.9	+2.4
Kans. 5/.....	17,300	1,434,000	82.85	+.6	+2.4	-7.3	+4.0
Ky. 5/.....	59,800	3,339,000	55.85	+.1	-.1	+2.8	+13.0
La.....	124,000	9,097,000	73.15	-.1	-.2	-3.7	+6.4
Maine 5/.....	10,200	557,000	54.60	+1.1	+.3	-5.3	+.8
Md. 5/.....	7,900	474,000	60.30	-.7	+1.8	(3/)	+5.6
Mass.....	49,600	3,964,000	79.90	-.3	-.1	+2.8	-1.5
Mich.....	39,700	2,707,000	68.20	+.2	-.2	-.3	+.3
Minn.....	26,400	1,594,000	60.45	-.8	-1.0	-18.3	-7.1
Miss.....	74,900	2,931,000	39.15	+.4	-.1	+1.5	-.1
Mo.....	89,200	6,095,000	68.30	-.4	-.3	-3.1	-1.7
Mont.....	3,900	246,000	63.10	-.1	+.4	-6.0	-8.2
Nebr. 5/.....	9,300	501,000	53.75	-6.0	-1.4	-11.6	+6.4
Nev.....	2,500	185,000	75.10	-.4	(4/)	+7.2	+9.9
N. H.....	4,200	413,000	98.85	-.1	-.2	-1.2	+12.2
N. J.....	13,700	1,026,000	74.95	+.3	+.3	+1.0	+13.7
N. Mex. 5/.....	9,500	549,000	57.55	+.4	+.4	-1.3	-.6
N. Y. 5/.....	69,200	5,844,000	84.45	+1.3	-.5	+11.2	+30.7
N. C.....	39,400	2,399,000	60.85	-.2	+.2	-5.2	+5.0
N. Dak. 5/.....	4,400	336,000	77.30	-.2	-.3	-12.0	+5.9
Ohio.....	71,500	5,577,000	78.00	-1.4	-3.7	-4.0	+3.4
Okla. 5/.....	80,400	5,998,000	74.60	-.2	-.4	-.4	-2.9
Oreg.....	11,100	567,000	51.20	-.1	-.7	+20.0	+8.7
Pa.....	43,800	3,275,000	74.85	+.1	+.7	+1.8	+9.3
P. R. 5/.....	24,300	213,000	8.80	-.9	-.7	-10.7	-9.7
R. I. 5/.....	4,500	257,000	57.00	-.8	-1.8	-1.6	-42.5
S. C.....	22,000	908,000	41.35	-.3	-.3	-7.3	-2.8
S. Dak.....	5,500	347,000	62.75	+.8	+1.6	-11.5	+6.2
Tenn.....	46,600	2,480,000	53.20	+.4	+.1	+5.7	+21.7
Tex.....	229,000	14,185,000	61.95	(4/)	+.1	+.5	-.4
Utah.....	4,600	274,000	60.05	-.6	-.4	+8.2	+14.1
Vt. 5/.....	4,200	277,000	65.45	+.1	+.5	-17.4	+13.1
V. I.....	400	15,300	38.25	-.5	-.4	-5.7	-4.3
Va.....	11,000	602,000	54.60	-.2	+.4	-4.8	+.6
Wash.....	26,400	1,775,000	67.35	-.7	+.5	-4.5	+5.6
W. Va.....	12,000	671,000	56.00	-.9	+.3	-8.6	+14.6
Wis.....	17,300	999,000	57.80	-.8	-.8	-30.8	+23.6
Wyo.....	2,300	160,000	70.55	-.5	+.1	-1.0	+.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $334,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1967[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1967 in--		June 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/....	82,900	$7,235,000	$87.30	-0.2	-0.3	-1.9	+2.0
Ala.....	1,800	129,000	70.20	+.8	+.8	-1.1	+4.1
Alaska 4/.....	96	8,300	86.90	-4.0	-1.9	-9.4	-4.1
Ariz.....	720	50,900	70.40	-.1	-.5	-6.8	-8.8
Ark. 4/.....	1,900	137,000	71.10	+.2	(5/)	+1.4	+17.8
Calif. 2/.....	12,300	1,626,000	132.20	-1.1	-1.4	-.8	+1.9
Colo.....	210	15,600	72.75	-2.3	-2.1	-5.3	-5.0
Conn.....	260	21,400	81.50	0	+2.2	-5.4	+11.7
Del.....	340	28,200	84.05	+.6	+2.8	-1.2	+5.6
D. C.....	200	16,300	82.85	+3.1	-1.2	0	+10.3
Fla. 4/.....	2,600	162,000	63.00	-.2	+.1	-.4	-1.2
Ga. 4/.....	3,200	181,000	57.25	-.3	-.2	-1.0	-.7
Guam.....	6	200	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Hawaii 4/.....	67	6,500	97.55	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho.....	110	8,800	82.40	-1.8	+.5	-6.1	+13.4
Ill. 4/.....	1,900	144,000	75.75	-.3	-1.9	-8.7	+.1
Ind.....	1,600	99,600	63.60	-.4	(5/)	-3.0	-5.1
Iowa.....	1,100	98,700	93.60	-.1	+.9	+1.1	+4.8
Kans. 4/.....	410	36,000	88.10	0	-.6	-7.1	-.5
Ky. 4/.....	2,500	176,000	69.95	+.6	+.3	+.5	+6.9
La.....	2,500	193,000	76.30	+.3	+1.1	-3.4	-5.4
Maine 4/.....	220	16,500	73.45	-.4	-.6	-4.7	-4.8
Md. 4/.....	340	25,400	75.50	+.6	+1.6	-2.0	+3.5
Mass. 7/.....	2,300	267,000	116.60	---	---	---	---
Mich.....	1,500	123,000	83.90	+.5	+1.5	-4.9	-1.7
Minn.....	840	64,900	77.55	-1.6	-.4	-11.2	-2.4
Miss.....	2,500	115,000	46.65	+.2	+1.2	+.4	+1.8
Mo. 2/.....	4,000	319,000	80.00	-.6	-.6	-4.8	-4.8
Mont.....	170	13,500	79.60	+.6	+3.3	-19.1	-12.1
Nebr. 4/.....	400	28,700	72.00	-5.0	-.6	-20.9	-3.3
Nev.....	150	13,600	88.60	-1.3	-5.5	-5.6	-13.8
N. H.....	250	25,600	103.95	0	-.7	+.8	+8.7
N. J.....	900	81,700	91.10	0	+2.4	+1.8	+14.1
N. Mex. 4/.....	350	26,000	73.55	-.3	-.8	+.3	+2.9
N. Y. 4/.....	3,200	325,000	102.95	+1.4	+1.3	+4.3	+16.3
N. C.....	4,700	347,000	74.55	-.1	+.7	-2.8	+5.5
N. Dak. 4/.....	85	7,000	82.90	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	3,000	227,000	76.45	-.4	-1.1	-2.5	+.8
Okla. 4/.....	1,600	162,000	104.70	+.1	-.7	-2.2	-1.8
Oreg.....	510	44,600	87.75	+1.6	+.6	+4.5	+11.1
Pa. 3/.....	9,900	1,070,000	108.10	+.2	(8/)	+1.9	+3.0
P. R. 4/.....	1,100	9,600	8.50	+.4	-.5	-12.2	-14.0
R. I. 4/.....	110	8,100	71.45	-15.0	-2.2	+4.6	-16.9
S. C.....	1,900	104,000	55.25	+.4	+.2	-.7	+2.4
S. Dak.....	110	9,400	82.10	0	-1.4	+4.6	+25.4
Tenn.....	1,800	123,000	67.20	-.6	+.2	-5.0	+11.0
Tex.....	4,200	315,000	74.90	-.5	-.5	-3.1	+1.4
Utah.....	140	9,300	66.20	-2.1	-2.1	-13.5	+1.3
Vt. 4/.....	110	8,000	73.30	-.9	-1.8	-4.4	+12.6
V. I.....	10	350	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,100	79,900	72.55	+.8	+.4	-1.1	+12.3
Wash.....	520	43,600	84.65	+1.0	+.7	-9.0	+6.7
W. Va.....	650	34,400	53.25	-.8	-1.5	-13.5	+2.2
Wis.....	620	45,300	73.65	-2.1	-4.8	-14.1	+19.6
Wyo.....	49	3,600	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $20,100 to 120 recipients and Missouri, $47,200 to 590 recipients.
3/ Does not include $575,000 to an estimated 7,700 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
7/ Data for May; June data not reported.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1967 in--		June 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total....	615,000	$47,254,000	$76.90	+0.9	+1.2	+7.2	+18.1
Ala.....	15,200	690,000	45.35	+.2	+.2	+2.0	+2.6
Alaska 2/...	350	26,700	77.20	-.6	-.4	+22.7	+31.5
Ariz.....	5,400	356,000	66.15	+3.3	+3.3	+22.5	+21.5
Ark. 2/.....	11,200	719,000	64.15	+.5	+.5	+13.6	+28.0
Calif.....	108,000	12,583,000	116.00	+2.4	+3.0	+24.8	+34.0
Colo.....	6,900	450,000	64.95	+.6	+1.4	+4.7	+9.5
Conn.....	5,300	443,000	83.95	-1.4	-1.4	+2.3	+4.2
Del.....	810	75,700	93.10	+1.6	+3.2	+51.7	+66.4
D. C.....	4,100	345,000	83.35	+1.3	+.5	+20.4	+27.8
Fla. 2/.....	20,900	1,262,000	60.25	+.4	+.5	+9.4	+10.4
Ga. 2/.....	28,300	1,571,000	55.55	+.4	+.3	+1.2	+.7
Guam.....	45	2,400	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii 2/...	1,400	149,000	107.25	+1.5	+2.3	+23.2	+45.3
Idaho.....	2,500	186,000	73.30	+.8	+1.4	-19.8	+15.6
Ill. 2/.....	30,300	2,328,000	76.90	-.1	-1.0	+4.6	+9.4
Ind.....	2,400	106,000	44.85	+1.5	+2.7	+31.5	+16.2
Iowa.....	1,900	126,000	65.45	+3.0	+2.7	+27.6	+34.3
Kans. 2/....	5,500	604,000	109.30	+1.1	+1.5	+9.9	+21.7
Ky. 2/.....	13,500	947,000	70.00	+1.2	+1.2	+9.7	+17.2
La.....	22,200	1,139,000	51.25	+.6	+.4	+6.5	-.4
Maine 2/....	2,400	175,000	73.90	+1.0	+.4	+4.2	+9.8
Md. 2/.....	10,400	786,000	75.55	+2.8	+4.5	+31.0	+37.2
Mass.....	13,500	1,189,000	88.00	+1.6	+1.1	+2.6	+9.0
Mich.....	16,300	1,315,000	80.70	+1.5	+2.1	+9.6	-1.9
Minn.....	7,300	532,000	72.80	+1.9	+2.5	+31.2	+38.4
Miss.....	21,400	993,000	46.40	+.4	+.1	+4.8	+6.8
Mo.....	16,400	1,200,000	73.05	+.3	+.4	+5.1	+5.7
Mont.....	1,400	104,000	75.90	+1.0	+1.5	-5.2	+4.4
Nebr. 2/....	3,100	190,000	61.40	+.3	-.5	-2.8	+14.0
N. H.....	680	61,500	91.00	+1.3	+2.8	+.3	+9.2
N. J.....	9,200	798,000	87.15	+.4	+.3	+5.3	+18.0
N. Mex. 2/..	4,700	332,000	70.30	+1.6	+1.6	+12.6	+13.7
N. Y. 2/....	37,800	3,508,000	92.70	+1.3	+.3	+12.6	+25.6
N. C.....	23,000	1,532,000	66.45	+.2	+.5	+2.4	+9.1
N. Dak. 2/..	1,800	148,000	83.55	+.2	+1.8	+11.3	+25.8
Ohio.....	21,500	1,548,000	71.95	+.2	-.5	+7.0	+9.6
Okla. 2/....	19,100	1,814,000	95.05	(4/)	-.1	+17.1	+17.5
Oreg.....	5,300	401,000	75.60	+.4	+.6	-34.1	-5.7
Pa.....	25,200	1,863,000	74.05	+.9	+1.1	+21.0	+25.3
P. R. 2/....	14,000	110,000	7.85	-1.3	-2.1	-29.2	-36.7
R. I. 2/....	3,100	239,000	76.55	+.3	-.7	+5.4	+.3
S. C.....	9,300	447,000	48.15	-.3	(4/)	+.3	+6.4
S. Dak.....	1,300	84,700	64.60	+.3	+1.4	+9.5	+17.6
Tenn.....	16,200	1,056,000	65.35	+.9	+.9	+10.9	+30.5
Tex.....	11,400	693,000	60.85	+.9	+.9	+9.4	+12.9
Utah.....	3,400	214,000	62.35	+.1	+1.0	-28.2	+6.6
Vt. 2/.....	1,300	102,000	78.60	+2.5	+4.1	+2.5	+31.9
V. I.....	50	2,000	40.10	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	6,900	448,000	64.50	+.3	+1.3	+4.6	+10.9
Wash.....	9,300	677,000	72.95	+.7	+4.3	-22.9	+15.8
W. Va.....	5,700	299,000	52.30	(4/)	+1.2	-.9	+22.5
Wis.....	4,400	227,000	51.20	+.2	-17.4	-10.7	+12.1
Wyo.....	820	58,400	71.30	+1.4	+1.3	+12.3	+14.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		May 1967 in--		June 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/.	1,208,000	4,976,000	3,742,000	$184,577,000	$152.80	$37.10	+0.1	+0.8	+11.3	+22.7
Ala.	17,200	71,300	57,000	906,000	52.65	12.70	-.5	-.8	+.1	+.2
Alaska	1,400	5,100	3,900	176,000	130.50	34.80	-.6	-.7	+3.2	+2.3
Ariz. 3/	10,100	43,300	32,900	1,235,000	122.25	28.55	-.2	-.3	+2.7	+3.4
Ark.	8,800	36,600	27,800	713,000	81.20	19.50	+.9	+.7	+14.1	+38.1
Calif. 3/	192,000	773,000	566,000	34,004,000	177.40	43.95	-.6	-.1	+19.5	+20.9
Colo. 3/	13,800	53,900	41,200	2,015,000	146.45	37.40	-2.0	-2.2	+11.5	+13.3
Conn. 3/	14,100	56,100	42,100	2,690,000	190.75	47.90	+.7	-1.8	+9.6	+18.3
Del. 3/	3,400	14,400	10,900	459,000	136.60	31.95	-1.8	-1.9	+17.3	+23.4
D. C.	5,200	24,200	19,400	913,000	177.10	37.75	+1.1	+.9	+6.9	+21.5
Fla.	35,900	142,000	113,000	2,161,000	60.15	15.25	-.1	+.2	+15.7	+15.3
Ga.	24,100	95,700	73,800	2,259,000	93.85	23.60	(4/)	+.1	+14.5	+15.1
Guam	160	850	720	20,100	124.10	23.75	+2.1	-35.8	+9.9	+66.8
Hawaii 3/	4,200	18,100	13,400	784,000	186.25	43.35	-.3	+1.9	+19.5	+27.1
Idaho	3,000	11,300	8,200	524,000	177.25	46.25	-1.2	-.8	+14.0	+33.5
Ill. 3/	54,700	257,000	201,000	10,643,000	194.50	41.50	+.3	-.6	+2.7	+6.4
Ind.	11,800	49,300	37,300	1,402,000	118.95	28.45	+.5	+.7	+3.9	+7.9
Iowa	11,500	45,100	32,900	1,945,000	168.50	43.15	+.2	+.3	+.8	+14.2
Kans. 3/	8,800	36,300	28,500	1,569,000	177.65	43.20	+.2	+.6	+5.9	+26.8
Ky.	24,600	96,800	70,200	2,704,000	110.15	27.95	+2.4	+2.9	+17.8	+38.8
La.	26,300	116,000	89,100	2,750,000	104.40	23.75	-.3	-.3	+7.2	+7.2
Maine	5,600	20,900	15,300	622,000	110.85	29.75	(5/)	(5/)	+7.3	+7.5
Md. 3/	24,600	99,800	77,100	3,762,000	153.20	37.70	+.7	+3.3	+10.7	+16.6
Mass. 3/	32,500	122,000	91,600	6,441,000	198.05	52.75	+1.8	+2.9	+17.3	+36.9
Mich. 3/	40,500	168,000	127,000	7,081,000	174.75	42.10	+.6	+1.1	+7.2	+31.6
Minn.	15,400	56,400	43,700	2,737,000	177.90	48.55	+.3	+.1	+5.2	+9.3
Miss.	22,400	93,200	75,300	872,000	38.95	9.35	+.8	+1.0	+9.1	+29.4
Mo.	26,300	109,000	84,200	2,724,000	103.60	24.90	-.3	-.5	+1.4	+.6
Mont.	2,400	9,300	7,200	348,000	145.80	37.20	+1.9	+2.6	+11.5	+13.6
Nebr. 3/	5,200	20,900	16,100	612,000	117.70	29.25	+1.0	-.2	+12.0	+13.8
Nev.	1,800	7,000	5,500	220,000	123.70	31.55	-2.2	-1.2	+24.3	+29.3
N. H.	1,300	5,600	4,200	219,000	162.95	39.50	-.9	-1.1	+8.4	+9.8
N. J.	33,100	133,000	101,000	7,463,000	225.30	56.15	+1.6	+2.0	+14.9	+31.1
N. Mex.	8,700	35,900	27,300	1,100,000	126.65	30.65	+2.9	+2.8	+13.4	+17.3
N. Y. 3/	173,000	703,000	516,000	38,718,000	223.65	55.10	+1.2	+2.8	+23.2	+40.0
N. C.	26,300	109,000	82,200	2,692,000	102.35	24.75	-.8	-.5	-.5	+3.9
N. Dak.	2,200	9,100	6,900	413,000	183.75	45.35	-.8	-.7	+11.0	+24.5
Ohio 3/	47,800	199,000	150,000	6,649,000	139.20	33.40	-.1	+.2	+5.7	+14.6
Okla. 3/	22,100	87,000	65,500	2,999,000	135.45	34.45	+.4	+.1	+12.4	+13.9
Oreg. 3/	9,900	38,800	27,700	1,520,000	154.10	39.15	-4.1	-4.6	+19.7	+25.0
Pa. 3/	61,800	266,000	197,000	9,879,000	156.60	36.35	+.1	+.5	+7.5	+23.3
P. R.	39,300	174,000	131,000	769,000	19.60	4.40	-2.7	-.3	-6.3	+.5
R. I. 3/	7,000	27,500	20,200	1,144,000	162.35	41.60	+.4	+.1	+14.0	+20.7
S. C.	6,400	24,800	20,000	426,000	66.90	17.20	-.7	-.7	-7.3	+4.5
S. Dak.	3,500	13,200	10,000	551,000	155.65	41.80	+.8	+13.8	+7.3	+32.1
Tenn.	22,500	90,500	69,700	2,417,000	107.40	26.70	+.7	+.6	+9.3	+25.0
Tex.	23,700	106,000	80,300	2,252,000	95.05	21.25	(4/)	-.1	+7.7	+7.3
Utah 3/	6,000	23,600	17,100	878,000	147.40	37.25	+.2	+2.5	+7.8	+15.7
Vt.	1,900	7,100	5,200	210,000	110.70	29.55	+1.0	+1.2	+19.7	+21.8
V. I.	360	1,400	1,200	40,600	111.15	28.15	+1.4	-8.6	+14.1	+60.6
Va.	12,800	54,100	41,700	1,565,000	122.35	28.90	+.1	+.7	+14.6	+34.4
Wash. 3/	15,500	59,100	42,500	2,615,000	168.25	44.25	-4.4	-.5	+15.4	+33.0
W. Va. 3/	20,800	97,200	68,800	2,441,000	117.15	25.10	-1.2	-1.2	-4.2	+2.2
Wis. 3/	13,500	54,200	41,400	2,361,000	175.30	43.55	+.3	-1.2	+28.6	+31.1
Wyo.	1,200	4,400	3,300	162,000	138.45	37.15	-3.8	-3.4	+4.3	+6.2

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		May 1967 in--		June 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total....	63,900	368,000	250,000	$13,372,000	$209.15	$36.30	-5.8	-6.8	+19.1	+31.4
Ariz.....	15	97	67	2,200	(3/)	(3/)	-23.0	-20.2	(3/)	(3/)
Calif.....	25,000	144,000	98,100	5,279,000	210.85	36.70	-6.4	-8.4	+34.5	+43.2
Colo.....	1,400	7,600	5,200	286,000	206.50	37.90	-11.6	-12.7	+301.3	+317.7
Conn.....	580	3,300	2,200	99,500	171.25	30.20	-5.7	-20.6	+5.4	-17.0
Del.....	220	1,300	900	39,200	181.70	30.10	-11.7	-11.4	+44.0	+49.8
Hawaii.....	330	2,000	1,400	77,300	235.00	37.95	-7.5	-5.7	+34.7	+45.7
Ill.....	3,000	19,200	13,400	737,000	249.00	38.35	-3.0	-6.1	-13.4	-9.3
Kans.....	190	1,200	830	41,100	218.55	34.25	-12.2	-13.9	-24.2	-18.0
Md.....	310	1,800	1,200	59,600	194.75	33.50	-4.5	-.1	+16.0	+25.9
Mass.....	570	3,400	2,300	168,000	294.90	50.15	-6.9	-3.8	+8.0	+27.8
Mich.....	1,800	11,400	8,000	435,000	248.80	38.05	-5.3	-4.5	-3.1	+28.3
Nebr.....	51	370	270	8,000	156.10	21.50	-7.5	-3.0	+65.2	+127.0
N. Y.....	13,800	74,500	50,300	3,333,000	242.25	44.75	-4.3	-4.3	+17.7	+31.9
Ohio.....	2,800	17,300	11,900	537,000	192.70	31.00	-6.2	-5.9	-6.0	+1.4
Okla.....	560	3,300	2,300	109,000	193.80	32.60	-5.3	-3.9	+902.4	+921.5
Oreg.....	1,300	7,700	5,100	267,000	199.00	34.60	-17.6	-22.0	+66.1	+68.5
Pa.....	2,600	15,300	10,300	398,000	153.85	26.05	-4.1	-3.5	+6.4	+19.8
R. I.....	290	1,700	1,100	56,300	196.15	33.45	-7.0	-6.2	+7.3	+9.2
Utah.....	860	5,000	3,300	114,000	132.60	22.75	+.6	+9.0	+7.1	+17.4
Wash.....	990	5,100	3,200	193,000	193.90	37.45	-30.0	-22.8	+125.0	+150.3
W. Va.....	6,900	40,300	27,100	1,025,000	148.40	25.40	-.9	-.7	-10.3	-2.7
Wis.....	460	2,600	1,800	107,000	233.15	41.25	+3.9	+5.7	(4/)	(4/)

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ No program in operation in June 1966.

Table 8. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, June 1967[1]

State	Total 2/	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		May 1967	June 1966							
Total	3/ $229,960,000	+3.5	+29.0	3/ $196,721,000	$4,649,000	$16,730,000	$909,000	$3,535,000	$2,753,000	$5,263,000
Ala.	1,255,000	+5.8	-21.0	---	1,100	1,138,000	4,600	111,000	440	---
Alaska 4/	46,500	-21.9	-65.2	---	---	30,300	590	15,700	---	---
Ariz.	150,000	+30.8	+65.8	---	1,900	149,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,528,000	+.5	-.6	---	76,700	1,015,000	26,400	333,000	77,000	---
Calif.	39,534,000	-14.1	-14.2	39,534,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,097,000	+6.3	-9.6	---	5/ 1,227,000	478,000	4,000	161,000	187,000	40,300
Conn.	3,515,000	+12.8	+30.6	3,515,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	278,000	+14.0	+453.8	278,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	8,600	-15.5	-98.0	---	---	1,700	110	4,000	1,900	800
Fla. 4/	1,938,000	+.7	+14.6	---	---	1,528,000	18,000	254,000	139,000	---
Ga. 4/	1,896,000	+2.9	+22.3	---	---	1,447,000	19,500	345,000	85,000	---
Guam	3,800	+321.3	---	---	2,200	480	---	340	710	---
Hawaii	966,000	+26.1	+38.2	896,000	---	---	---	---	---	69,600
Idaho	635,000	+20.1	+15.6	635,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	7,738,000	-17.0	-16.4	6,830,000	---	---	---	---	---	908,000
Ind.	2,224,000	+2.0	+13.8	---	291,000	1,122,000	78,200	322,000	411,000	---
Iowa	1,902,000	-12.9	-12.0	---	448,000	1,063,000	19,900	102,000	186,000	6/ 84,000
Kans.	2,465,000	+48.4	+42.9	2,276,000	---	---	---	---	---	189,000
Ky.	3,370,000	+29.1	+81.4	3,370,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	3,300,000	+.1	+15.9	3,246,000	---	---	---	---	---	54,300
Maine	1,018,000	+37.2	+38.9	954,000	---	---	---	---	---	63,400
Md.	5,491,000	+42.1	+208.2	5,491,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	17,219,000	+30.1	+73.8	17,007,000	---	---	---	---	---	213,000
Mich.	9,851,000	-13.6	+23.0	9,715,000	---	---	---	---	---	137,000
Minn.	6,306,000	-5.6	-5.6	6,090,000	---	---	---	---	---	216,000
Miss.	202,000	+4.5	-51.8	---	---	154,000	2,600	43,700	---	---
Mo.	1,116,000	-2.8	-27.6	---	---	909,000	---	104,000	76,200	27,100
Mont.	640,000	+.3	-12.1	---	222,000	51,600	320	570	1,300	364,000
Nebr.	1,844,000	+12.5	+27.7	1,844,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	163,000	+13.8	-56.9	---	5/ 148,000	---	10	---	280	14,600
N. H.	225,000	+1.9	-39.4	---	44,000	99,100	5,300	26,800	49,800	---
N. J.	2,703,000	+.6	-10.6	---	5/ 1,412,000	149,000	11,400	336,000	461,000	334,000
N. Mex.	966,000	+14.2	+84.5	966,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	53,437,000	+11.8	+158.4	53,437,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,560,000	-2.0	-39.7	---	136,000	355,000	26,500	520,000	376,000	146,000
N. Dak.	828,000	-8.1	+12.2	818,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,600
Ohio	5,239,000	+15.4	+13.0	4,096,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,144,000
Okla.	4,635,000	+2.8	+12.5	4,635,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,218,000	-.6	-3.5	---	76,800	551,000	13,200	212,000	277,000	89,100
Pa.	11,277,000	-6.7	+35.8	11,277,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	3,946,000	+32.1	---	3,946,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	1,778,000	+8.7	+72.3	1,631,000	---	---	---	---	---	147,000
S. C.	1,326,000	+126.8	+4.4	---	200	907,000	52,600	286,000	60,800	19,000
S. Dak.	582,000	+8.3	+52.6	---	274,000	150,000	550	40,500	---	116,000
Tenn.	1,264,000	+1.8	-4.7	---	170,000	932,000	4,400	74,300	82,200	---
Tex.	4,336,000	+3.4	+35.6	---	---	4,060,000	2,900	81,100	192,000	---
Utah	801,000	+4.4	+20.1	795,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,600
Vt.	786,000	+4.8	+108.1	786,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	743,000	+3.8	-33.5	---	91,200	386,000	16,200	143,000	73,200	33,700
Wash.	4,139,000	+20.1	+24.2	4,139,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	840,000	+2.2	-22.8	800,000	---	---	---	---	---	39,600
Wis.	7,849,000	+11.5	+61.6	7,717,000	---	---	---	---	---	132,000
Wyo.	163,000	+11.1	+9.2	---	27,500	54,900	1,900	18,900	15,400	44,400

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States.
3/ Data not reported by Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Partly estimated

Table 9. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, June 1967[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments			
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments		
			Into agency pooled fund	Into Social Security Administration system	To health-insuring agency
Total 2/	$224,699,000	$214,184,000	$5,494,000	$3,002,000	$2,020,000
Title XIX States 2/	196,724,000	192,080,000	3,197,000	1,432,000	15,000
Other States	27,975,000	22,104,000	2,297,000	1,570,000	2,005,000
Title XIX States					
Calif.	39,534,000	38,769,000	---	765,000	---
Conn.	3,515,000	3,515,000	---	---	---
Del.	278,000	278,000	---	---	---
Hawaii	896,000	896,000	---	---	---
Idaho	635,000	635,000	---	---	---
Ill.	6,830,000	6,830,000	---	---	---
Kans.	2,276,000	2,276,000	---	---	---
Ky.	3,370,000	3,370,000	---	---	---
La.	3,246,000	3,246,000	---	---	---
Maine	954,000	923,000	---	31,500	---
Md.	5,491,000	5,491,000	---	---	---
Mass.	17,007,000	16,937,000	---	69,300	---
Mich.	9,715,000	9,715,000	---	---	---
Minn.	6,090,000	6,008,000	---	82,000	---
Nebr.	1,844,000	1,804,000	---	40,000	---
N. Mex.	966,000	966,000	---	---	---
N. Y.	53,437,000	53,287,000	---	150,000	---
N. Dak.	818,000	818,000	---	---	---
Ohio	4,096,000	4,096,000	---	---	---
Okla.	4,635,000	1,190,000	3,197,000	247,000	---
Pa.	11,277,000	11,277,000	---	---	---
P. R.	3,946,000	3,946,000	---	---	---
R. I.	1,631,000	1,631,000	---	---	---
Utah	795,000	795,000	---	---	---
Vt.	786,000	772,000	---	14,400	---
Wash.	4,139,000	4,124,000	---	---	15,000
W. Va.	800,000	800,000	---	---	---
Wis.	7,717,000	7,685,000	---	32,500	---
Other States					
Ala.	1,255,000	1,255,000	---	---	---
Alaska	46,500	46,500	---	---	---
Ariz.	150,000	116,000	---	33,200	1,300
Ark.	1,528,000	1,334,000	---	194,000	---
Colo.	2,056,000	1,771,000	---	110,000	175,000
D. C.	7,800	7,800	---	---	---
Fla.	1,938,000	1,706,000	---	232,000	---
Ga.	1,896,000	1,896,000	---	---	---
Guam	3,800	1,600	---	2,100	---
Ind.	2,224,000	1,981,000	---	60,900	182,000
Iowa	1,818,000	1,751,000	---	67,100	---
Miss.	202,000	202,000	---	---	---
Mo.	1,089,000	1,089,000	---	---	---
Mont.	276,000	264,000	---	12,300	---
Nev.	148,000	148,000	---	---	---
N. H.	225,000	48,400	177,000	---	---
N. J.	2,370,000	2,327,000	---	42,400	---
N. C.	1,413,000	385,000	1,028,000	---	---
Oreg.	1,129,000	1,129,000	---	---	---
S. C.	1,307,000	1,238,000	---	68,500	---
S. Dak.	465,000	449,000	---	16,700	---
Tenn.	1,264,000	172,000	1,092,000	---	---
Tex.	4,336,000	2,088,000	---	676,000	1,572,000
Va.	709,000	602,000	---	33,100	74,300
Wyo.	119,000	96,600	---	22,000	---

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data not reported by the Virgin Islands.

Table 10. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		May 1967 in--		June 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	310,000	664,000	$25,774,000	$83.05	$38.85	-1.7	+0.4	+13.1	+24.5
Ala.	94	94	1,300	13.80	13.80	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	170	590	10,100	58.90	17.25	-5.2	-36.0	-32.6	-35.9
Ariz.	1,900	5,100	104,000	53.30	20.25	-8.3	-3.9	-2.9	-12.7
Ark.	310	1,000	4,200	13.55	4.05	-9.0	-3.6	-3.7	-4.7
Calif.	27,900	41,900	2,173,000	77.95	51.80	-6.9	-4.0	+16.1	+56.8
Colo.	1,100	3,700	40,000	36.55	10.80	-2.3	-6.9	+17.3	-15.5
Conn.	4/ 4,100	4/ 11,900	4/ 317,000	78.20	26.60	-4.5	-7.5	+3.1	+13.3
Del.	1,500	2,900	84,700	57.50	29.45	-1.9	-.4	+1.8	+6.8
D. C.	940	1,000	82,800	87.65	81.45	-5.7	-5.4	-1.7	+10.5
Fla. 5/	7,800	(6/)	239,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,100	5,100	78,900	37.75	15.45	-.3	+4.4	-6.8	+7.1
Guam	29	37	1,200	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,300	2,200	118,000	91.70	54.45	+4.6	+1.7	+30.7	+18.8
Ill.	21,200	49,700	1,916,000	90.50	38.50	-.3	+1.0	+16.0	+15.0
Iowa 5/	3,700	7,600	152,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,400	5,200	200,000	85.05	38.20	+.3	-.4	+13.6	+13.6
La.	5,900	6,500	300,000	50.60	45.90	+.7	+.6	-11.9	-15.1
Maine	2,000	6,000	89,100	45.55	14.90	-21.1	-17.7	+.5	+9.5
Md.	7,700	8,700	622,000	80.90	71.85	-1.7	-1.2	-6.3	-5.2
Mass.	8,200	16,700	727,000	89.15	43.60	-.6	-1.5	+17.8	+38.1
Mich.	14,800	52,300	1,721,000	116.05	32.90	-5.0	-11.7	+4.5	-5.5
Minn.	5,400	16,600	455,000	84.90	27.35	-5.7	-6.7	-13.4	-17.2
Miss.	1,300	1,600	22,700	17.90	14.30	-.3	-4.2	+15.5	+14.0
Mo.	9,600	12,200	649,000	67.40	53.00	-.4	-1.6	+2.4	-1.1
Mont.	940	2,900	53,500	56.65	18.75	-13.0	-13.9	+2.1	+4.4
Nev.	320	710	13,500	42.00	19.00	-18.6	-20.8	-13.0	-31.1
N. H.	690	2,300	48,500	70.20	21.25	-14.4	-10.5	+8.6	+21.1
N. J. 7/	11,100	33,700	1,420,000	128.30	42.15	-3.7	+29.1	+23.3	+33.8
N. Mex. 8/	370	680	18,700	50.15	27.40	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	69,500	149,000	7,786,000	112.05	52.25	+2.1	+1.9	+34.9	+54.2
N. C.	1,600	4,300	41,900	26.10	9.80	-11.8	-15.4	-1.3	-7.9
N. Dak.	280	1,100	13,500	47.70	12.30	-40.2	-36.6	-5.0	-15.3
Ohio	25,300	9/ 71,200	2,332,000	92.20	---	---	+3.8	---	+50.8
Okla.	5,600	(6/)	91,800	16.35	---	---	+23.7	---	-11.9
Oreg.	4,000	(6/)	222,000	55.40	---	---	-4.8	---	+20.6
Pa.	27,900	35,600	2,094,000	75.00	58.90	-.1	+.4	-1.0	+5.3
R. I.	4,000	10,100	276,000	69.90	27.45	+11.1	+25.8	+46.6	+39.4
S. C. 5/	750	900	28,700	38.10	31.85	---	---	---	---
S. Dak.	310	960	10,200	33.20	10.60	-1.3	-2.4	-20.0	-18.1
Tenn.	1,500	2,400	44,500	29.00	18.35	-6.5	-22.0	-24.6	-7.3
Tex. 10/	8,500	(6/)	268,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	670	780	53,500	80.25	68.25	+1.6	+18.7	+3.8	+31.0
Vt. 10/	700	(6/)	27,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	160	170	6,400	39.35	37.50	+4.3	+6.4	-17.1	-15.6
Va.	3,400	7,900	177,000	52.25	22.40	-4.9	-2.7	+17.5	+14.9
Wash.	6,600	10,500	552,000	84.10	52.65	-11.2	-9.9	+8.5	+18.1
W. Va.	1,700	2,800	79,300	46.05	28.05	-15.3	-4.8	+7.4	+42.4
Wis.	4,100	11,200	326,000	79.25	29.05	+4.8	+6.0	-29.0	-27.4
Wyo.	240	840	15,900	65.05	19.00	-3.5	-4.4	-5.5	-16.9

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipeint count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ About 8 percent of this total is estimated.
5/ Partly estimated.
6/ Data not available.
7/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.
8/ Represents data for April; May and June data not reported.
9/ Estimated.
10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, June 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Average per--		May 1967 in--		June 1966 in--	
				Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/...	129,000	246,000	$12,581,000	$97.50	$51.15	+2.3	+1.3	+27.1	+34.6
Baltimore.....	6,700	7,500	550,000	81.75	73.30	-3.0	-2.0	-8.4	-6.9
Boston.....	3,200	4,100	321,000	100.70	78.35	+3.5	-0.7	+15.9	+48.2
Buffalo 2/.....	3,900	5,600	350,000	90.40	62.45	-3.3	-3.2	-4.1	+6.9
Chicago.....	12,900	29,500	1,402,000	108.65	47.60	+2.1	+2.4	+23.7	+18.3
Cincinatti 2/.....	5,000	16,700	372,000	73.85	22.30	+3.9	+1.6	+5.0	+5.7
Cleveland 2/.....	7,000	20,100	636,000	90.90	31.70	+10.3	+7.7	+86.7	+90.8
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	940	1,000	82,800	87.65	81.45	-5.7	-5.4	-1.7	+10.5
Los Angeles 2/.....	14,800	21,000	1,120,000	75.70	53.35	-5.0	-2.1	+59.8	+66.6
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,300	5,600	212,000	90.25	37.80	+14.8	+15.7	-34.5	-31.3
Minneapolis.....	1,300	2,900	113,000	84.05	38.45	-2.4	-2.5	-21.8	-27.7
New Orleans.....	810	870	43,600	53.60	50.20	+3.1	+3.6	-5.2	-6.2
New York.....	52,000	107,000	5,956,000	114.55	55.75	+3.0	+1.9	+44.5	+60.9
Philadelphia.....	7,800	11,500	648,000	83.25	56.15	-0.1	+0.8	+12.3	+17.5
Pittsburgh 2/.....	7,800	8,600	597,000	76.85	69.10	-1.0	-1.7	-15.2	-10.2
Rochester 2/.....	670	1,800	59,100	87.90	32.00	+3.0	-4.3	-1.8	+10.1
St. Louis.....	1,800	2,300	120,000	65.45	51.40	+5.4	(3/)	+20.6	+8.9
San Francisco.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Data not reported for Detroit and San Francisco.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, June 1967

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

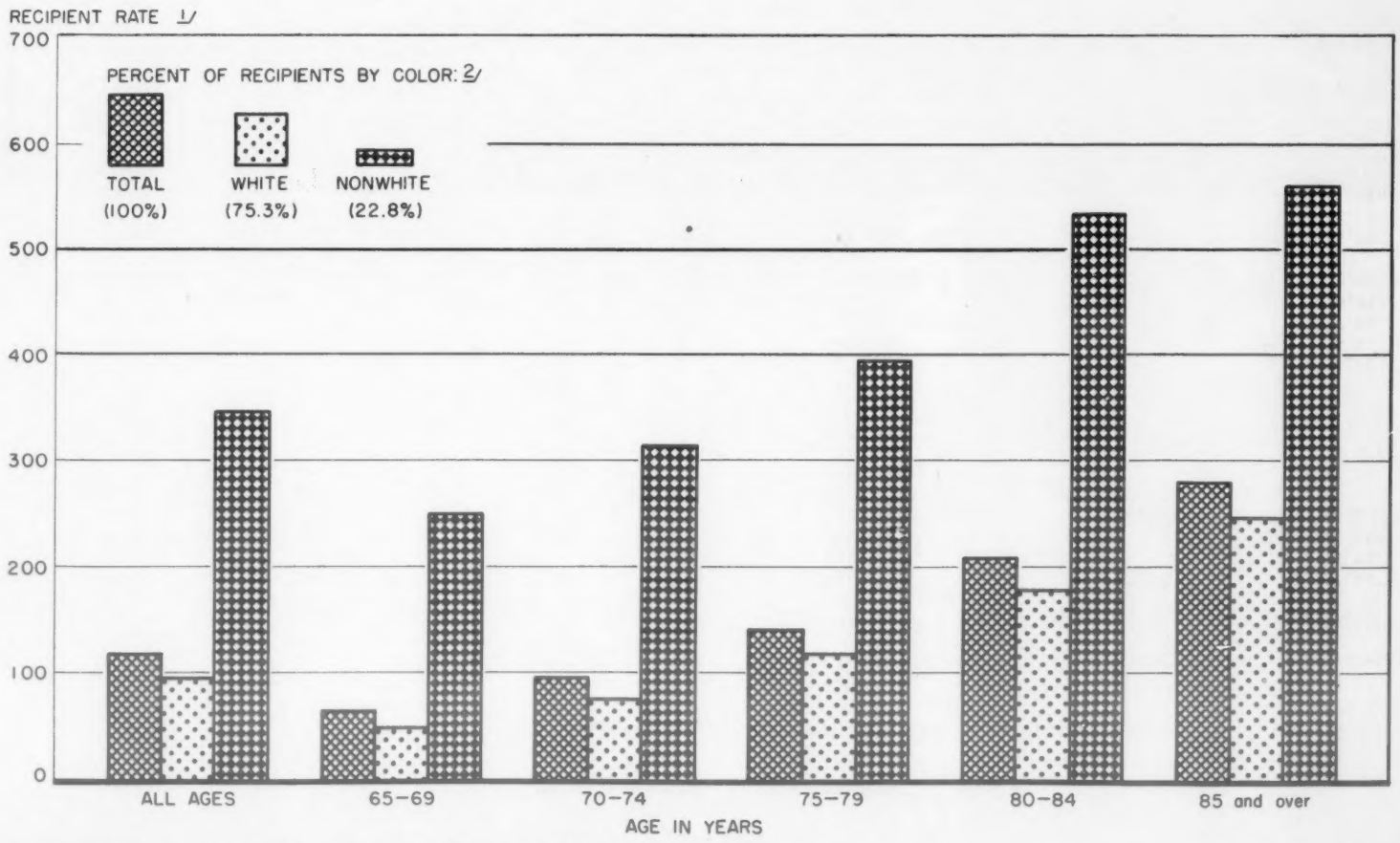
Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	289,744	---	23,208,224	---	$1,676,189	$1,779,426
Retired workers and dependents	136,267	---	14,881,044	---	1,130,596	1,187,891
Retired workers	95,594	$87.60	11,745,225	$84.97	997,974	1,044,791
Wives and husbands 2/	25,554	42.42	2,618,545	44.10	115,466	124,290
Children 3/	15,119	36.56	517,274	33.17	17,155	18,810
Disabled workers and dependents	50,743	---	2,059,976	---	141,532	158,738
Disabled workers	23,000	101.98	1,141,447	98.22	112,110	124,381
Wives and husbands 2/	6,557	36.71	226,116	34.18	7,729	9,181
Children 3/	21,186	33.13	692,413	31.33	21,693	25,176
Survivors of deceased workers	85,038	---	5,537,850	---	379,125	406,169
Widowed mothers	9,558	69.50	489,507	65.30	31,965	35,445
Children 3/	45,714	63.93	2,328,268	62.10	144,594	157,644
Widows and widowers 4/	29,570	77.65	2,686,035	74.44	199,952	210,258
Parents	196	87.00	34,040	76.80	2,614	2,822
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	17,696	---	729,354	---	24,935	26,628
Primary	16,638	34.81	706,354	34.73	24,533	26,174
Wives	1,058	17.48	23,000	17.47	402	454
Lump-sum death payments 6/	109,979	224.73	---	---	---	22,572

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 361,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368 (1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 100,444 deceased workers; the average amount represents the average per deceased worker.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967 300-404 (2)

average per deceased worker.

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT RATES 1/ BY COLOR AND AGE, 1965



1/ RECIPIENTS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AGE-COLOR GROUP.
2/ COLOR REPORTED AS UNKNOWN FOR 1.8 PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS.

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